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PRESIDENT DIRECTS NATIONAL ASSEMBLY TO MEET IN PEKING

Representatives of All Provinces to 'Clear Up Situation'

BAR CHOU-AN-HUI

No Monarchist Will Be Admitted to Cabinet; To Revive Constitution

Special Cable to The China Press

Peking, June 14.—Messrs. Mazot and Konovaloff, with two Chinese financial officials, are engaged in investigating the accounts of the Bank of China and the Bank of Communications.

After his resignation has been accepted, Liang Shih-yi will leave for foreign countries. His henchmen, Chou Tze-chi and Yeh Kung-tso are now in Tientsin.

The members of Parliament in Shanghai have demanded the immediate revival of the original provisional constitution, the Presidential election law and the cancellation of all Yuan's Mandates issued after November 4, 1913.

President Summons Assembly
Ostasiatische Lloyd

Peking, June 14.—The Cabinet, with the approval of President Li Yuan-hung, has decided to convoke the National Assembly at Peking, representatives of all the Provinces to attend. The object of the Assembly will be the discussion of the future position of the President, as well as the revival of the parliamentary situation as before the dissolution of the Parliament in 1913.

The Provinces have been informed by telegram to give their assistance in clearing up the political situation by immediately sending delegates to Peking.

After yesterday's special conference with the representatives of the old National Assembly and those of Liang Chi-chiao and Tong Shao-yi, President Li Yuan-hung agreed to the immediate convocation of the old Parliament, which was dissolved in 1913 and, further, agreed that none of the promoters of the throne-ascending movement of the late President should be admitted as members of the Provisional Cabinet. As to the question of amnesties and punishment for the monarchists and the handing over of the military power of the Peking garrison to one of the Southern generals, the President prefers to submit these questions to the future National Assembly.

Tuan Falls Into Line

The Peking Gazette learns from an authoritative quarter that Premier Tuan Chi-jui has now agreed with the convocation of the old National Assembly and the formal restoration of the provisional Constitution. He has wired to General Feng Kuo-chang to come to Peking with Tong Shao-yi and other Southern leaders, for a discussion.

In about eight days, the members of the old Parliament, headed by their former Speakers, Chang Chi and Tang Hua-lung, are expected in Peking. They will discuss with the Government the cancellation of the revised constitution and the convocation of the Parliament. Article 42 of the provisional Constitution, dealing with the term of office of a provisional President, who acts as President, not being clear in the text, the Cabinet has twice discussed the interpretation of the article, but no decision has been reached. The question will therefore be submitted to the republican leaders of the Provinces.

Generalissimo Abolished

The abolition of the Bureau of the Generalissimo has been ordered by a Presidential Mandate. The work in future will be done by the Ministries of War and Navy, as well as by the General Staff, in order to define the competence of the Cabinet in defence questions of the country.

If the resignation tendered by Liang Shih-yi is accepted by President Li Yuan-hung, then Tsao Yu-lin, acting Minister of Foreign

(Continued on Page 11)

German 'Hawk' Challenged by French 'Eagle'

Lieut. Immelmann

Lieut. Immelmann, often called the "Super-Hawk" of the German aerial force, and the most noted Fokker flier of the German army, has been challenged to an air duel for the championship of the world by Lieut. Navarre, France's twenty-one year old 'eagle.' Navarre has dropped the second challenge in the German camp.

Immelmann is credited with having brought down seventeen enemy aeroplanes. His challenger has a record of fourteen.

JULY FOURTH PROGRAM FOR DISCUSSION TODAY

All Americans Invited to Consulate at 5.15 p.m.; Minister To Attend Celebration

Americans will meet at 5.15 o'clock today in the Consulate-General for the purpose of preparing a program for the celebration of July 4th. All Americans are invited to attend. It has been definitely announced that Dr. Paul S. Reinsch, American Minister to Peking, will be in Shanghai at the time and will take part in the celebration. This will be the first appearance of the Minister in Shanghai since he took up his duties in China and he will be given a prominent part on the independence day program.

Dr. Reinsch has wired Consul General Thomas Sammons that he will be here for the dinner in honor of the anniversary of the United States Court for China to be held at the Astor House on June 30. Besides he is to attend the St. John's University commencement and he has enough other engagements to keep him busy during his entire stay.

During his visit, Dr. Reinsch will be the guest of Consul-General and Mrs. Sammons. He will leave on the evening of July 4.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—
Per R.V.F. s.s. Poltava June 16
Per R.M. s.s. E. of Asia June 16
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Chikugo M. June 17
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kasuga M. June 17
For U.S., Canada, and Europe:—
Per R.M. s.s. E. of Asia.. June 16
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Sado Maru July 1
Per C.M s.s. China..... July 2
Per R.M. s.s. Monteagle.. July 4
For Europe, via Suez:—
Per M.M. s.s. Magellan June 21
Per P. and O. s.s. Nyanza June 26
Per M.M. s.s. Paul Lecat July 5

Mails to Arrive:—

The French mail of May 14 was due at Hongkong on June 14, and here on June 18. Left Colombo on June 4, per M.M. s.s. Paul Lecat.

The American mail left Seattle, Wash., on May 30, and is due here on or about June 21, per N.Y.K. s.s. Awa Maru.

The French mail of May 28 is due at Hongkong on June 26, and here on June 30. Left Port Said on June 3, per M.M. s.s. Atlantique.

U.S.S. BROOKLYN TO PUT ON A MUSICAL COMEDY

'The Seventh Wife' Is The Title And Coal Passer Bush Plays The Heroine

On June 23rd and 24th, "The Seventh Wife" will be presented at the Lyceum Theater by the officers and crew of the U.S.S. Brooklyn. "The Seventh Wife" is an original musical comedy and its production on June 23rd will be its initial appearance anywhere. While some of the music is original, most of the songs are fresh from New York's Broadway and will be heard in Shanghai for the first time.

There are forty persons in the cast and choruses. All parts are taken by the crew of the Brookyln, and there will be a twenty-five piece orchestra made up from the Brooklyn's band. The costumes are being made by Whiteaway, Laidlaw and Co., Ltd.

The play deals with the adventures of Paprika, a Parisienne wrecked on Montserrat, an island off the coast of Asia Minor. Her rescue by the Count of Montserrat and the Islanders, her abduction by Ali Ben Ali, the Turk, and the capture of Ali Ben Ali's harem by Captain Pegleg and his band of pirates form the basis of the plot. Coal Passer C. K. Bush will take the part of Paprika, Coxswain W. A. Schultz will be the Count of Montserrat, while Chief Turret Captain F. A. Dempsey will represent Ali Ben Ali, and Chief Gunner's Mate M. Shea will be the terrible Captain Pegleg. Rehearsals have been in progress for two weeks.

The proceeds are to be divided equally between the Navy Relief Fund and local charities.

The booking will open at Moutrie's on Saturday, June 17th at 9 a.m. The prices will be as usual, $3.00, $2.00 and $1.00.

American Consulates In Mexico Attacked

Further Re-Inforcements of U.S. Troops Are Despatched To Restore Order

Reuter's Service.

Washington, June 12.—American re-inforcements have been despatched into Mexico, in consequence of attacks on American Consulates in north Mexico.

POLICE CONFIDENT THEY HOLD SLAYER OF CHEN CHI-MEI

Five Are Arraigned Before French Court, Charged With Complicity

IDENTIFIED BY BOY

Shot General While Latter Was Bowing His Guests Out of House

From evidence brought out in the French Mixed Court yesterday, it was made practically certain for the first time that the police have captured the assassin who killed Gen. Chen Chi-mei on May 18. He is one of the five before the court on a charge of being concerned in the murder and he has now been accused of the actual killing.

At the hearing yesterday afternoon, a servant who saw the murder positively identified the killer. Assessor de la Prade and Magistrate Nieh were on the bench. The five accused were immediately to the left of the servant as he was testifying. The witness described the murder that occurred at No. 14 Rue Chapsal. He said that the man who shot Chen was then before the court.

"Where is he?" asked the assessor.

"This is he," answered the witness as he stepped over to the group of prisoners and touched the sleeve of a man named Pang Fu-ting. The man drew back and muttered something under his breath.

"Are you sure that is the man?" asked the court.

Witness is Positive

"I am certain," answered the witness, "They were all sitting at a table and when Gen. Chen got up to bow his guests out this man shot him in the face and he dropped."

The witness pointed out a second prisoner who he said also fired at Gen. Chen.

The prosecution is certain that this is the assassin. He was arrested on the morning after the murder on information given by one of the murder party who was caught on the spot. The prisoner said that Pang did the shooting.

The French detectives arrested Pang at the office of a certain hong which they declare does no business but was kept open as a blind and a rendezvous for the late government's detectives. Pang was supposed to be one of the employes in the office and it is alleged that he is one of the vast army of government spies that was employed in Shanghai by the administration of Yuan Shih-k'ai.

Police Are Satisfied

The French Police say that they are now positive that they have on trial all three of the men who conferred with Gen. Chen just before they shot him. The fourth visitor was a Japanese business man who was innocently brought into the plot by its instigators. He said that a man named Chu did the actual plotting and engineered the assassination to a successful end. The others in the room during the shooting were Chu Ko-ling and Li Hai-chiou. The former is the head of the plot and the second is a friend of Gen. Chen who introduced the party that was to commit the murder.

None of the accused have yet been placed on the stand and have so far refused to say who was the power behind the plot and what was the price, if any, paid for the murder. The case was adjourned.

Music for Today

The following program will, weather permitting, be played by the Band in the Public Garden this afternoon beginning at 5.30:—

1. March, "Barataria" .....Sullivan
2.—Overture, "Ivan" .....Conterno
3.—Waltz, "Estudiantina" Waldteufel
4.—Selection, "Lucrezia Borgia" Donizetti
5.—American Fantasia, "In Coonland" Bidgood
6.—Selection, "Mignon" .....Thomas

A. de Kryger,
Conductor-in-charge.

Actor, Well Known in America, British Aero Corps Commander

Robert Loraine, as an aviator and an actor

Captain Robert Loraine, the British actor, who is well known on the American stage, has just been promoted to commander of a British aero squadron. Loraine last appeared on the stage in the United States in 1913. Before this he had gained a reputation as an amateur aviator. At the outbreak of hostilities he left the stage and enlisted in the aerial service and was given a commission as Lieutenant. In November, 1914, he was wounded and promoted to a captaincy, and in January, 1915, was shot through the chest five times, but managed to bring his aeroplane safely to earth behind the Br[illegible] lines. In November of last year he was awarded the Military Cross for bringing down an enemy aeroplane.

Over $7,000 Paid at Gates At Belgian Children's Fete

Rest Yet to Be Checked; Consul Siffert, in Moving Speech, Recognises 'World's Most Generous City'

Shanghai has seen few fetes to equal the Children's Day held at the Recreation Grounds yesterday in aid of Belgian children. It was impossible last night to get an estimate of the amount contributed by the thousands who paid their dollars and filed on to the transformed lawns.

It is estimated that almost 7,000 persons attended. At a dollar each entrance fee, this would be $7,000 for one item. Five thousand tickets were issued to be sold before the day. When the gates shut down at dusk the ticket takers announced that in addition to those already having tickets over 2,000 persons paid cash at the entrance.

"We hope to have the total by tomorrow," said a member of the finance committee as he stacked notes and stored away silver in the matshed cashier's office.

Just Escaped Rain

Apparently the weather was in full sympathy with the cause. All the afternoon fat-bellied clouds loafed around the horizon as if waiting for something. Just before 7 o'clock 1,000 school children massed on the steps of the Cricket Club pavilion to sing the Belgian National Anthem. They fixed their eyes on the baton of Mr. A. J. Stewart, their conductor, and with the first strains of the band the concert of voices rose in one true volume of sound. The fat clouds moved a little nearer. As the 1,000 voices continued the song of the stricken nation, lightning played to the north furnishing an impressive light to the scene.

The clouds still managed to hold aloof while Mr. D. Siffert, Belgian consul, thanked the children and the committees for what they had done. The crowd just had time to get into its cars and ricshas before the clouds, unable to keep away any longer, began to rain. By the time people got home the rain had become a downpour and thousand of murmurs went up:

"Thank heaven this didn't come during the afternoon!"

Consul Siffert's Thanks

When the singing of the Belgian hymn had finished Mr. Siffert took the stand to express the thanks of his nation. Sir Havilland de Sausmarez started the applause which greeted the consul. The Belgian stood visibly affected by the events of the day and it was some time before he began to speak. He thanked Shanghai for the effort to make happier the lives of 1,825,000 Belgian children.

"Belgium's soul is in the trenches," he said, "Schools for the children of my country have been built from the debris of battlefields and Belgian soldiers are taking turns to go into these schools to teach.

"I have been deeply affected by the singing of our anthem. The last time I heard it the song was sung by Belgian soldiers accompanied by Italian musicians in a part of Belgium already under the domination of the Germans.

"When our enemies are crushed—and they will be crushed—Belgium cannot but think of the generosity of the allied world and of Shanghai in particular."

'World's Most Generous City'

In thanking the workers for the fete he referred to Shanghai as the most generous city in the world.

The way Shanghai spent money at the booths justified the statement of the Belgian consul. There were cases on record of persons lodging complaints that they could not find places to get rid of the money they brought to spend. Certain of the features deserve special commendation. The tea concession in charge of Mrs. Ezra and Mrs. Guin did a capacity business. There was a continuous vaudeville performance on a stage before the tables and Prof. Papini's orchestra played during the intervals. Much attention was attracted by the athletic drills by boys from the Cathedral, Public, Hanbury and other schools. This number was in charge of Mr. Graham Barrow. The Japanese went into the thing with characteristic enthusiasm. There were drills by 400 school children,

(Continued on Page 11)

GERMANS PREPARE FOR BIG ASSAULT ON BRITISH FRONT

Line-up 120,000 Reserves In Readiness for Offensive Against Ypres

HEAVILY SHELLED

Verdun Survives Another All-Day Attack By 30,000 Troops

SLIGHT PROGRESS

Crown Prince Penetrates Advanced Positions Only On Hill 321

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, June 13.—It is reported that the Germans are concentrating troops and material at various places in Belgium, for an offensive at Ypres.

It is reported that 120,000 German infantry from the garrison of Belgium and other sections of the western front are concentrated at Zonnebeke and Gheluvelt and that considerable reserves are also being sent forward.

The British artillery inflicted heavy losses on the German attackers at Hooge and is incessantly bombarding the ground gained by the Germans.

London, June 13.—General Sir Douglas Haig reported yesterday. There was no infantry action today and operations were confined to artillery and mining work.

There was a heavy mutual bombardment between Hill 60 and Hooge. We heavily and effectively bombarded the hostile works south of Loos.

Canadians Regain Position

General Sir Douglas Haig reported this evening: A gallant and successful attack by the Canadians, at 1.30 this morning, gained its whole objective, namely, our old position on a 1,500 yards front south-east of Zillebeke. We inflicted heavy losses on the enemy and captured 126 prisoners.

The Canadians were afterwards heavily shelled for several hours, but, well supported by our artillery, they retained their ground, which they are consolidating. The heavy enemy bombardments throughout the day were effectively countered by our artillery, which frustrated the attempts of the German infantry to deliver a counter-attack.

Two successful raids were made on the enemy's trenches last night, one by the Australians.

Reuter's special correspondent at British headquarters pays a tribute to the extraordinary initiative shown by the Canadians at Ypres. In counter-attacks, they never paused for lack of leadership.

The German losses are highest by their taking the offensive and they are really playing our game.

Verdun Has Hot Time

Paris, June 13.—A semi-official communique states: "The fighting in the region of Verdun, yesterday, was hellish. Desperate attacks, the whole day long, by thirty thousand Germans, at Thiaumont, merely resulted in the enemy's forces being placed *hors-de-combat* for a considerable time."

The official communique issued yesterday evening reported: After a strong artillery preparation, the enemy, throughout the day, delivered successive attacks, with great forces, against our position north of Thiaumont. Our curtain and infantry fire everywhere repulsed the enemy, who suffered very heavy losses.

The bombardment extended over the whole region west and south of Fort Vaux. An artillery duel occurred in the region north of Chattancourt, but there was no infantry action.

Germans Gain Slightly

The communique this afternoon reported: The Germans, yesterday evening, renewed their attacks west of Thiaumont Farm and penetrated advanced portions of our lines on

the slopes east of Hill 321. Everywhere else, their attacks withered away under our fire.

The communique this evening reported that there was no infantry action on the northern Verdun front, but an intermittent bombardment east and west of the Meuse. The situation was quiet elsewhere.

Whole of Hooge Village Is Captured by Germans

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Official German telegram.—Headquarters, May 7.—Western theater. —In extension of the success obtained on June 2, on the heights southeast of Ypres, Upper Silesian and Wurttemberg troops, yesterday, attacked the British positions near Hooge. The remainder of the village, which up to now has been in the hands of the enemy, and the connecting trenches westwards and southwards, were taken by the Germans.

The entire heights in the districts south-east and east of Ypres, in an extension of about 3 kilometers, are in German hands. The British losses have been heavy. Again, the Germans could only make a small number of prisoners.

West of the Meuse, strong French forces, after an energetic artillery preparation, three times attacked the German lines on the Caurettes Heights, but were repulsed. The whole position, without exception, is in German hands.

East of the Meuse, the hard fighting which commenced on June 2, between the Caillette forest and Damloup, has further progressed. The armored fort of Vaux, since last night, has been completely in German hands.

Fall of Vaux

In fact, the fortress was stormed on June 2 by the 1st company of the infantry regiment No. 158 (Paderborn), under Lieutenant Rackow, assisted by pioneers of the 1st company of the Reserve Pioneer Battalion No. 20, under Lieutenant of the Reserve Ruberg. The storming troops were soon followed by other parties of these excellent troops.

The publication, until now, has been suppressed, in view of the fact that the remainder of the French garrison still held subterranean rooms inaccessible for the Germans. These have now surrendered.

The number of prisoners, including those captured yesterday, during the useless relieving attempts, reached more than 700 unwounded. Further, a large number of guns, machine-guns and mine-throwers were captured.

The combats for the heights on both sides of Vaux and for the ridge south-east of the village of Damloup, were victoriously terminated. The enemy, during the last few days, made desperate efforts to prevent the fall of the fort and the connecting positions.

All counter-attacks failed, with the heaviest losses for the enemy. Besides the Paderborn regiment, other Westphalian, Lippe and East Prussian troops especially distinguished themselves in these combats. The Emperor bestowed the Order Pour le Merite upon Lieutenant Rackow.

June 8.—The artillery engagements on both sides of the Meuse continued with undiminished violence.

Explode French Depots

June, 9.—The German artillery near Libons, south-west of Peronne, caused the explosion of hostile ammunition depots. They also shelled the enemy's camps and troop transports near the railway station of Suippes, in the Champagne and obtained visibly good successes, on the western side of the Meuse, against the French batteries, as well as infantry and automobile truck columns.

On the right side of the Meuse, the engagement progresses advantageously for the Germans. Hostile counter-attacks, with strong forces, against the Douaumont wood and between Chapitre forest and Fort Vaux broke down without exception. The enemy suffered severe losses.

In the Vosges, west of St. Dié, the Germans, by mine blastings, destroyed large parts of the hostile trenches.

June 10.—On the western bank of the Meuse, the fighting against the hostile batteries and trenches was efficiently continued.

On the eastern bank of the Meuse, the Germans continued their attacks. The enemy, in violent engagements, were thrown from several positions on the ridge south-west of Fort Douaumont and in the Chapitre forest, also on the Fumin ridge.

Field-Work Stormed

West of Fort Vaux, Bavarian Chasseurs and East Prussian infantry stormed a strong French fieldwork, which, together with its occupants, more than 500 men and 22 machine-guns, fell into German hands. The total number of prisoners made since June 8 amounts to 28 officers and more than 1,500 men.

On the Hartmanns-Weilerkop, a German patrol brought in several French as prisoners from the hostile trenches.

June 11.—On both sides of the Meuse, there were violent artillery duels.

The booty made during the attacks east of the Meuse, as reported yesterday, has been increased by 3 guns and 7 machine-guns.

West of Markirch, a German patrol, which entered an enemy trench, captured an officer and 17 men.

June 12.—North of Perthes, German reconnoitering detachments entered the French positions. After a short struggle, they captured 3 officers and more than 100 men and methodically returned to their own trenches.

On both sides of the Meuse, lively artillery fire is going on.

SIGNOR BOSELLI CHOSEN FOR PREMIER OF ITALY

No Difficulty Apprehended In Forming National Ministry If He Accepts Office

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Rome, June 13.—Signor Boselli has been asked to form a Cabinet. If he accepts, it is believed that there will be no difficulty in forming a Ministry on a national basis.

The Weather

Local thunderstorms. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 93.4 and the minimum 73.2, the figures for the corresponding day last year being respectively 91.0 and 69.2.

FRONTIER OF RUMANIA CLOSED BY BULGARIANS

Believed To Be Concealing Movement of Troops; Hurriedly Fortifying Dobrudja Line

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, June 13.—Belated telegrams from Bukharest speak of great excitement throughout Rumania. The Bulgarians have closed the frontier, it is suspected in order to conceal the movements of troops and are hurriedly fortifying the Dobrudja front.

Bukharest, June 12.—The Austro-Hungarian Minister has left suddenly. It is stated that he is proceeding on leave.

Athens, June 13.—It is officially stated that the demobilisation of the Greek forces is practically complete. Leave has been given to a large number of reserves in the eight classes still mobilised.

The Greek Government hopes that this will remove misapprehensions and considerably relieve Greek finances.

The Government has not yet received any communication from the Entente concerning its demands in consequence of the new situation in Macedonia. The release at home of steamers which had been held up by the Allies has caused a very optimistic feeling to prevail.

The governmental organs allege that there is dissension between the Allies concerning coercive measures, but this the Entente diplomatists categorically deny.

Declare Hughes Not Strongest Candidate

Reuter's correct their New York message of June 12 to read: "Justice Hughes is undoubtedly a strong candidate, but not the strongest.

Ulster Council Accept Separation Principle

Authorise Carson To Continue Negotiations for Definite Exclusion

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, June 12.—The Ulster Unionist Council has authorised Sir Edward Carson to continue negotiations on the basis of the definite exclusion of the six counties of Antrim, Down, Armagh, Londonderry, Tyrone and Fermanagh.

The Council has passed a resolution, expressing "their unabated abhorrence" of Home Rule, but, feeling it their duty as loyal citizens, in the present crisis, to make sacrifices, they have authorised Sir Edward Carson to continue the negotiations on the basis of the definite exclusion of six counties in Ulster and to conclude them if the details were arranged to his satisfaction. In the event of a settlement, they will do their utmost to safeguard the Unionists in the three counties in Ulster not excluded and, failing a settlement, will reserve their complete freedom to oppose Home Rule.

COTTON DISPUTE ONLY TEMPORARILY SETTLED

Spinners Disappointed With Askwith's Award; May Reopen Matter in February

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, June 13.—The cotton-spinners are disappointed with Sir George Askwith's award, but say they will abide by it till February, when the whole question may be re-opened.

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Elctric Machine Designer	Architectural Draftsman	Bookcover Designer
Telegraph Engineer	Contractor and Builder	Monument Designer
MECHANICAL ENGINEER	Building Foreman	Common SchoolSubjects
Mechanical Draftsman	Concrete Builder	High School Subjects
Machine Designer	PLUMBER & STEAM FITTER	Mathematics
Machine Shop Practice	Heating and Ventilation	Teacher
Boilermaker or Designer	Plumbing Inspector	TEXTILE OVERSEER OR SUPT.
Patternmaker	Foreman Plumber	Cotton Manufacturing
Toolmaker	BUSINESS (Complete)	Woolen Manufacturing
Foundry Worker	Bookkeeper	Chemical Engineer
Blacksmith	Stenographer and Typist	MINE FOREMAN OR ENGINEER
Sheet-Metal Worker	Higher Accounting	Coal Mining
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ARGENTINE COULD PUT 500,000 MEN IN FIELD, SAYS NAVAL OFFICER

United States Coming to Front In South American Trade, He Adds

The Argentine Republic's naval training ship, President Sarmiento, which is at present lying in harbor was a visitor to Shanghai twenty years ago, on her maiden voyage. She is on a Far Eastern tour with naval cadets, and has just arrived from Kobe. Starting from Buenos Ayres, she has on this voyage been to Usuaia, Tahiti, belonging to a group of islands known as the Society Islands, Honolulu, Yokohama, Kobe, and Shanghai. She is expected to leave either tomorrow or next day for Manila, and the Philippines in general, Singapore, possibly Colombo, Natal, Cape Town, and from the latter, she will set sail for Buenos Ayres.

She is a frigate of 2,754 tons, and for the instruction of the cadets uses both sail and steam. Her length is 265', her beam 43', depth 25', speed 13 knots per hour, and carries 350 tons of coal in her bunkers. She has 4 four-inch guns, and six of smaller dimensions. The crew consists of 284 men, the officers and cadets not included.

Commander Jorge Yalour, the vessel's captain, attended the Naval School from 1892 to 1895. He was a member of four Polar Expeditions on board the corvette Uruguay on her trips to the Southern Orcada Islands. The first trip was made for the purpose of lending assistance to the Nordenskfold Expedition lost in the Antarctic in the year 1902.

This is Commander Yalour's third voyage on the Sarmiento. He made his first trip from 1901 to 1902 as Junior Lieutenant. On the trip of 1911 he was appointed Executive Officer, and on the present trip, Commander.

He has been Executive Officer on various cruisers and battleships, and in 1912 was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Torpedo-boat and Destroyer Division in maneuvers for one year. He was also a member of the Argentine Naval Commission appointed to supervise the construction of destroyers in England, France and Germany. Later, Commander Yalour joined the Argentine Naval Commission in the United States to superintend the construction of the Dreadnoughts Moreno and Rivadavia, being appointed Executive Officer of the former in 1913, which position he held till 1915, when he took command of the Sarmiento to undertake the 16th voyage of the training ship conveying the 5th year cadets from their Naval School.

He was awarded decorations by the Governments of Sweden, Norway and Spain, for assistance lent to vessels of the aforesaid nations.

Lieutenant Commander Pascual C. Brebbia, second in command, attended the Naval School from 1897 to 1901, and upon his graduation attained the rank of midshipman. He was also a member of two Polar expeditions on board the Uruguay. He was second in command of a destroyer fleet in maneuvers, being appointed in 1914 commander of one of the Argentine destroyers under construction in France, and was also a member of the Argentine Naval Commission in that country.

In 1915 he was appointed second in command on the Sarmiento. He has been awarded decorations by the Governments of Sweden, Norway and Germany for assistance rendered to ships of those nations.

One of the officers kindly supplied the following items of interest concerning Argentina, her army, navy and trade:

The Argentine Navy has not made much progress during the war. Prior to the war, six battleships had been ordered but when war was declared four were sold to Great Britain and two to France. The naval program will have due attention after the war. At present the navy consists of the two dreadnoughts, Rivadavia and Moreno, both being vessels of 32,000 tons, with 12 guns on each with a caliber of .30 centimeters. The San Martin, Belgrano, Pueyrredon and Garibaldi have a net tonnage of 8,000 tons, and carry four ,25 centimeter guns. The Buenos Ayres, de Juilio IX and de Mayo XXV, are vessels of 5,000 tons with two .25 centimeter guns. There are also 8 torpedo boats, and five cruisers, the latter being the Rosario, Parana, Patria, Independencia, and Libertad. The first two are each 1,200 tons and carry two .15 cm. guns. The last three are each 3,000 tons and carry two .25 cm. guns. There are many other smaller craft also. Service is compulsory in Argentina and conscripts in the Army have to serve one year whilst those in the Navy have to give two years service. The standing army in peace time is 30,000 strong and in case of war half a million men could easily be put in the field.

The Naval Academy is at Rio Santiago, a few hours from Buenos Ayres. On the 12th of October, a new President will be elected. No president can be re-elected in succession to himself, but after a lapse of six years he may again be nominated.

The foreign trade of the republic has been affected by the war, as the Argentine cannot obtain goods from Europe. But the United States is now covering the whole field that the European countries formerly covered. The friendly relations of the United States and Argentina are increasing day by day. Trade is pouring in from all parts of America, and during the last year and a half the number of branches and establishments of American firms founded all over the republic has been large. The exports of Argentina have been very successful, Great Britain and France doing a great trade, with America also coming into prominence. The National City Bank of New York is doing a great business with its chief branch at Buenos Ayres, and branches are also being established all over the country.

The greatest quantity of imports during 1914-1915, as well as this year have been supplied by the United States. There have been no disputes between the two republics, neither are there likely to be any.

The Sarmiento is named after one of the greatest Presidents of Argentina.

Germans Quote British Sailors on Warspite's Sinking Off Skagerack

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Official German telegram (delayed).—Berlin, June 9.—The Admiralty reports: On May 31, a German submarine destroyed a large modern British torpedo-boat-destroyer off the Humber.

According to a statement made by a member of the crew of the sunken British destroyer Tipperary, who was rescued by the Germans, the British armored cruiser Euryalus (12,200 tons, 750 men) was set afire in the battle off Skagerack by the German ships and was completely consumed.

After the battle, the German sea forces brought in: 1 ensign and 1 man from the battle cruiser Queen Mary, 2 men from the battle cruiser Indefatigable, 7 men, of whom 2 are wounded, from the destroyer Tipperary, 3 officers, 2 non-commissioned officers and 75 men, of whom 6 are wounded, from the destroyer Nestor, 4 officers, 63 men, of whom 1 officer and 10 men are wounded, from the destroyer Nomad and 14 men, all wounded, from the destroyer Turbulent. These 177 British were rescued by German small cruisers and torpedo-boats.

The prisoners rescued by the German 5th torpedo-boat flotilla declared that they saw the sinking of the small cruiser Birmingham (launched 1913; 5,530 tons, 400 men) and that the battle-cruiser Princess Royal (launched 1913; 30,000 tons, 990 men) listed heavily when her sister ship Queen Mary (30,000 tons) sank.

Other Britishers, rescued by the German 3rd torpedo-boat flotilla, made a written declaration that they saw with certitude the sinking of the battleship Warspite (launched 1913; 28,000 tons)), the battle-cruiser Princess Royal and the destroyers Turbulent, Nestor and Alcastor.

During the month of May, 56 ships of the Entente powers, with a tonnage of 118,500, were sunk by German and Austro-Hungarian submarines or by mines.

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FREE AIR

GERMANS BREAK RUSSIAN LINES, ENTERING KUNAWA

Destroy Fortifications South Of Krevo; Repulse Advance From Buczacz

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Official German telegram.—Headquarters, June 8.—Eastern theater.—South of Smorgon, German reconnoitering parties advanced beyond several hostile lines, into the village of Kunawa. They destroyed the fighting establishments there and returned with 40 prisoners and 1 machine-gun, which they had captured.

On the rest of the front, there were no events on the line held by German troops.

Balkan theater.—The towns near the Doiran Lake were bombed by enemy aviators, without any success.

June 10.—Eastern and Balkan theater.—There is nothing to report on the side of the German troops.

June 11.—Eastern theater.—South of Krevo, German reconnoitering detachments advanced into the position, destroyed the enemy's fortifications and returned with more than 100 Russians and 1 machine-gun, which they had captured.

June 12.—Eastern theater.—German and Austro-Hungarian troops of General Bothmer's army repulsed the Russians who had advanced northwest of Buczacz. More than 1,300 Russians were made prisoners. Further east, the situation of the German troops is unchanged.

Official Austro-Hungarian telegram.—Vienna, June 8.—Russian theater.—In Volhynia, the Austro-Hungarian troops, after a rearguard engagement, reached their new positions on the Styr. On the Ikva, and north of Visniovczyk, on the Strypa, several Russian attacks were repulsed.

On the lower Strypa, the Russians again attacked with strong forces. The engagement has not yet ended. On the Dniester and Bessarabian fronts, it was comparatively calm yesterday.

Italian theater.—On the highland of Asiago, the Austro-Hungarians attacked on the whole front, southeast of Cesuna-Gallie and gained further ground. The Austro-Hungarian troops established themselves on the Monte Elemerle, south-east of Cesuna and advanced east of Gallio, beyond Ronchi. In the evening, detachments of the Bosnian-Herzegovinian 2nd infantry regiment No. 27 stormed the Monte Melena.

The number of Italians made prisoners since the beginning of this month has reached 12,400, among whom are 215 officers.

On the Dolomite front, an attack of several hostile battalions against Croda A d'Ancona, was repulsed.

June 12.—Russian theater.—In the north-eastern Bukhovina, the Austro-Hungarian troops disengaged from the enemy, under heavy rearguard fighting.

Counter-attacks of German and Austro-Hungarian regiments drove back a hostile force advancing from Buczacz in a north-western direction. 1,300 Russians were made prisoners.

On the height east of Visniovczyk, the Russian attack broke down this morning in the Austro-Hungarian artillery fire. East of Kozlov, an Austro-Hungarian scout detachment captured a Russian advance post.

North-west of Tarnopol, violent fighting continues. The repeatedly mentioned positions near Vorobijovka changed hands several times.

On the Ikva and in Volhynia, it was comparatively quiet yesterday. West of Kolki, the Austro-Hungarians repulsed the Russian attempt to cross the Styr. Here, as everywhere, the Russian losses correspond to the reckless use of masses by the Russians.

Italian theater.—The situation in the south-western theater of war is unchanged. In the Dolomites and on the front between the Brenta and the Adige, the Italians were repulsed where-ever they attacked.

The Admiralty reports: The 12th naval aircraft squadron, during the night from June 11 to 12, extensively and with visible success, bombed the railway tracks at San Donamestre and the railway station at Mestre. Several full hits in the locomotive shed were observed.

The arsenal of Venice was also bombed. In spite of a heavy defensive fire, all the aeroplanes returned unharmed.

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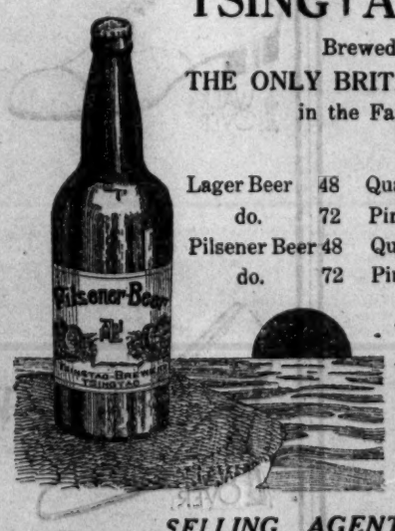

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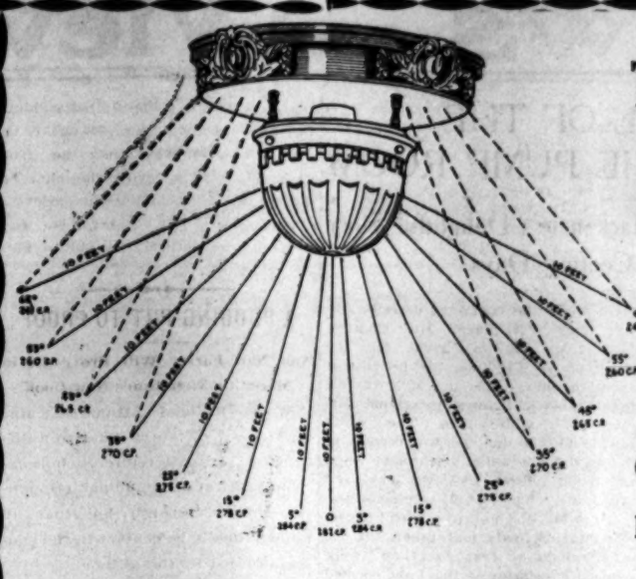
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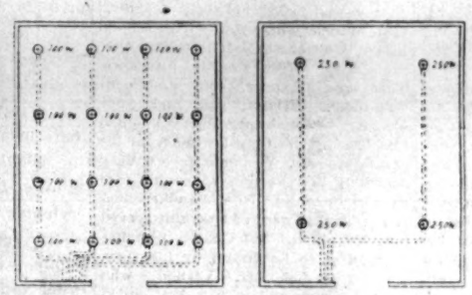
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News and Views in the World of Books

FULFILLING TALE OF THE DAY OF THE PUMP ROOM

New Edition of Compton Mackenzie's Delightful Story Of Eighteenth Century Days

In Compton Mackenzie's story of "The Passionate Elopement" (G. P. Putnam's Sons) we have the eighteenth century. Here is a glittering abundance from the period that was dear to Thackeray. The typographical form and manner help us to receive the curious impression. Dropped in an isolated situation at the bottom of each page is a duplicate of the first word that we are to find upon the page following. Perhaps readers of another day, including Addison and Dr. Johnson, were grateful for this simple device to assist them with unerring regularity from the valley to the hilltop. Perhaps they did not have a sense of stuttering as they made the passage from one page to another. Whenever "s" immediately follows "c" here the two letters are joined together with a graceful little curlycue; they stand coupled like the Siamese twins, and there is real antiquarian glamour in their appearance. Also the reader will notice with pleasure the restoration of a long neglected letter; it is good to meet again with the rounded and strong spelling, Ionick and romantick and magick. To saunter by a ribband shop is delightful.

The Pump Room is here, with capital initials, for the scene is Curtain Wells, where the waters are taken for vapours, winds, gouts, quinsies, consumptions and fevers quartan and tertian. Beau Ripple presides, a small man, but a great one. We have Mr. Francis Vernon sitting before his looking glass and combing his wig, at the same time regarding with appreciation Miss Phyllida Courteen, who stands in the balcony of the house across the street, owner of the smallest foot in the world which she is agitating impatiently because it is hard to find a rhyme for the valentine that she is writing. It is a delightful flirtation that is carried on by these two in Curtain Maze, the tavern called the Blue Boar is precinct less polite than the Pump Room, but still an interesting place and the rustic dance in Baverstock Barn, which the gentlemen of the story attended, will strongly engage the reader. "Come in, my gentlemen come in. Never mind for a speck of mud; the maids 'll dust 'ee." So declared Farmer Hogbin, who owned the barn, and it was he too who shouted: "Why, you be all in topboots! Ho, ho! my maids, ye'll get thy twinkling toes rarely trod on; or shall I lend 'em my slippers, to each in turn?" The maids laughed at this "splendid fooling," but the gentlemen had thoughtfully brought along their own slippers.

Full of interest was the Publick Breakfast, a repast at which Sir Jeremy Dummer ate "two plates of turtle soup, the better part of a codfish, the wing of a capon, the wing of a duck, the breast of a pullet, a hot buttered apple dumpling and two or three slices of ham which he had not noticed before," and drank two tankards of old ale, one bottle of Madeira and two bottles of port, with the result that Sir Jeremy died on the following day. The rebellion against Beau Ripple, finding its expression in the failure of certain minions to attend at the Pump Room at the regular hour on a Sunday morning when it rained, was harebrained and overwhelmingly disastrous to the rebels; and the chapters entitled "Monarchy in Action" and "Monarchy in Repose" will lead the reader irresistibly along.

The cockfight at Blackhart Farm was a shocking affair, though Mr. Vernon sat through it coolly and made money at it. Mrs. Mawhood, who rented this farm, "was turned off at Tyburn amid the execrations of the mob." She wore long black gloves when she was hanged, but this memorable and dreadful execution occurred at a later period. Mr. Mawhood was still in possession of the farm when the cockfight described in this story took place. Mr. Charles Lovely. Mr. Vernon's rival for the affections of Phyllida, bet heavily at three to one odds on Mr. Clare's famous black Knowsley against Mr. Campbell's white pile. The white pile, blinded in one eye, was retreating before the Knowsley at the last when the black fellow fell down dead and Mr. Lovely had lost 210 guineas and more to Mr. Vernon, who with his cool eye on the fowls had taken up the other's bets as fast as they were made. The issue of the fight seemed accidental and contrary to reason, but probably Mr. Vernon had divined the exact moment at which the black cook would expire. This Mr. Vernon did not draw upon gathered and assured riches for his livelihood. Money came to him by reason of his manifold skill and his ability to seize upon opportunities.

The chapter called "Quarts of Burgundy" is faithfully what the title purports. It is here that we find Mr. Charles Lovely quarrelling with Mr. Vernon and losing his temper. "Sir," says Mr. Vernon, "your virtue should make us all blush." It is the manner that gives effect to an utterance. This was a sneer, cold and contemptuous. "Damn you and your blushes; blush deeper then," shouted Charles, and he tossed wine from his glass into Mr. Vernon's face. Very delicately Mr. Vernon wiped his face with a Mechlin lace handkerchief. His trained powers of restraint served him even then. But Charles permitted himself to be driven by his fury. He struck at Mr. Vernon, who "stepped back and with a well aimed blow sent Charles flying backward over two chairs." After quarts of Burgundy look out for energies of the kind.

We find Mr. Vernon eloping with Phyllida. Their love is beautiful. Their chariot breaks down. They gather flowers. Mr. Vernon, plucking a primrose, calls it a daisy. Phyllida's laughter rings out. Charles Lovely and Tony Clare, following in pursuit, appear upon the scene. This was in the wan light of morning. The color conditions changed as "the rose tipped fingers of Aurora plucked the lavender from the skies." The chariot of Phoebus Apollo did not break down. "The rosy heavens became a sheet of scarlet intersected with the beams of the fast rising sun. Up he came in a blaze and dazzle of glory"—Phoebus in his flying chariot close upon Aurora's lovely heels. Charles insisted upon a duel. He threatened Mr. Vernon with his crop.

It is stirring to hear Mr. Vernon speak. "Listen, you pair of puppies," says he to Charles and Tony Clare, "I could have put a bullet into either of you at any time during the last five minutes, and by heavens I don't known why I kept my finger from the trigger. Yes, I do," he suddenly shouted. "I've got a chance at happiness and I'm not going to throw it away by having your blood on my head. You're an interfering pair of fools, but I cheated one of you at cards and I played a low game over the book, and by G——, I believe my father was a gentleman. I'll meet you, Mr. Lovely, now." He was illogical under the press of the occasion. He threw down at Charles's feet two pistols which he had taken from their concealment under the skirts of his riding coat. In the duel that followed his luck forsook him. Phyllida knelt by him. He gave to her the primroses that he had gathered, "and so with thoughts of flowers Mr. Francis Vernon died."

The readers will be sorry. He was a lovable adventurer. A skilful and engaging tale.

A PUDDING PUT TO PROOF

And Nan Farley Will Prove It, in Meredith Nicholson's New Book

We are inclined to think that nine readers out of ten would give a different finish to Meredith Nicholson's "The Proof of the Pudding" (Houghton-Mifflin Company), but that all ten will finally be content in the ending afforded by the author.

As for the story itself, it is another of Mr. Nicholson's swinging, breezy romances of Indiana, told with a humor pleasantly consistent with its more tender qualities. Compared with "The Lords of High Decision" and "A Hoosier Chronicle," it ranks as the charming diversion of a pen which has in those other instances been given to master studies. It presents, nevertheless, a quartet of characters rarely complete and attractive, and, in their conjunction, original.

It is to Nan Farley, born Corrigan, that the figurative pudding falls in the book. And Nan is a piquant figuré of Irish delight who is, at the beginning of the story, in peril of being spoiled by the kindness, running into indulgence, of her foster father, old Timothy Farley. "Uncle Tim" himself, a crusty millionaire Kindheart, is the second fetching character in Mr. Nicholson's book, and then come John Cecil Eaton, a gravely whimsical lawyer, and Jerry Amidon, who has known Nan when she was Corrigan. Jerry is hustling and wholehearted; he worships and imitates Eaton, much to his own good, and these two are of great avail in getting Nan safely out of her tangles of impulse.

"The Proof of the Pudding" is placed in a town big enough to afford all facilities to those who must hit the high speeds. It is well supplied with incidents of color corresponding to the high-speed environment.

THE ANARCHY OF EUROPE

Cause of Present Trouble Menace to The Future, Says Mr. Dickinson

That what we regard generally as the European system of governments is really "The European Anarchy" is G. Lowes Dickinson's contention in the book bearing that title and now published (Macmillans) in an edition for American readers.

Instead of an united Europe existing under single laws of peace and progress we have under existing conditions a Europe torn by fears, envy and jealousies, each nation apprehensive that the hands, or at least the selfish designs, of each other nation are against it. This is the state of anarchy which is the underlying cause of the present war and which cannot continue without the gravest menace to any peace of the future.

In support of his proposition Mr. Dickinson refers to many chapters of history. The policies are discussed of Great Britain, France, Russia, Austria-Hungary and Germany. The effects are considered of the Turkish problem, the Balkan unsettlements, various colonizing schemes and situations, the British grip on Egypt and the French hold on Morocco. There is also the Anglo-German competition in navy building, itself an evil outcome of the prevailing international anarchy.

Germany is a natural center of attention in this book, and in commenting upon what he considers legitimate and what illegitimate in the expansion of the Empire he lays full stress upon the sinister influence brought by Bismarck to displace the generous idealism of 1848. Machiavellianism, however, is not confined to German procedures. It pervades the European situation.

Mr. Dickinson's book is one of the most thoughtful brought out by the war. It will repay the careful reading of any student of events, and particularly of any seeker of reasonable methods to assure hereafter the tranquillity of the world.

VARIED INFORMATION

Golf

Whether the theories advanced by P. A. Vaile in The New Golf (E. P. Dutton and Company) be all accepted or not the book is sure to arouse discussion among all devotees of the game and to make some of them do some thinking. The author criticises many traditional rules and ideals, the training of beginners, the strokes, the clubs and the technical points. He makes himself clear on the subjects he deals with, gives the reasons for his arguments and likewise directions for playing correctly according to his notion. His illustrations are of players who are now prominent.

A Garden Manual

Instruction that the commuter and the amateur gardener needs especially at this season is provided by Ralph L. Watts in the Vegetable Garden (Outing Publishing Company, New York). The author is an agricultural expert. He conveys the modern ideas about the preparation of the soil and other preliminaries, always having the small farmer in mind, and then supplies the requisite knowledge regarding each and every vegetable he is likely to want to raise.

A Military Digest

A compendium of perodical literature that is simply invaluable to any one interested in military matters is issued for the first time by the Cumulative Digest Corporation, New York, in the International Military Digest Annual for 1915. It contains abstracts of articles taken from a range of reports and publications far wider than any one person can command, and arranged systematically in alphabetical order by a scientific system which makes reference very easy. The whole body of military writing for the year is digested and brought within the reader's reach. The references enable him to consult the original article on any subject of interest. We hope the demand will justify the continuance of this extremely useful and convenient publication.

Public Health

An account of the growth of State interference with the regulation of health, especially in the United States, precedes in Dr. Henry Bixby Hemenway's American Public Health Protection (The Bobbs-Merrill Company, Indianapolis) the description of the methods employed by the national, State and municipal governments in dealing with sanitary matters. The description is chiefly of systems as they should work and of such as work well, for the author is an enthusiast on the subject. The book would be more complete if he considered the difficulties in the way and some of the evils that may arise from State regulation.

Dr. Wiley's Tests

The revised edition of 1001 Tests of prepared foods and other proprietary articles made by Dr. Harvey W. Wile (Hearst's International Library Company, New York) besides changes in grading contains nearly a hundred additional pages dealing with other articles tested subsequently. It is edited by Anne Lewis Pierson.

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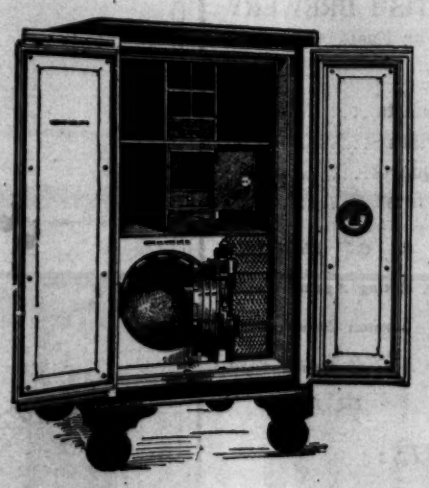

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Lawn Bowls

The first round of the Shanghai Lawn Bowls Club's rink competition will be played next Saturday afternoon, commencing at 4.30 p.m. sharp. The draw has resulted as follows:—

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H. H. Fowler	D. MacDonald
W. M. Calderwood	C. E. Pearson
W. Dutton	E. M. Reid
J. C. Macdougall (skip)	R. A. Lawson (skip)
J. Park	S. Hammond
E. Wheen	A. W. Dewhurst
F. B. Walker	R. Simmons
G. L. Campbell (skip)	O. Crewe-Read (skip)
G. Dunlop	W. A. Ogden
B. Hunting	V. Grundy
A. W. Starling	D. MacGregor
C. W. Porter (skip)	D. M. Graham (skip)
A. G. Mossop	H. B. Stewart
E. Payne	C. W. Marshall
H. Browett	W. J. Vine
L. Evans (skip)	C. M. Bain (skip)
E. Hunter	F. L. Marshall
J. Scotson	J. Quin
W. J. Grey	J. A. Smallbones
A. D. Bell (skip)	W. N. C. Allen (skip)
J. J. Sheridan	E. C. Emmett
J. Valentine	W. J. Gande
J. B. Grant	J. M. C. Galletly
A. Gray (skip)	J. C. Thomson (skip)
F. Large	D. Mennie
F. A. Sampson	J. Frost
A. Samson	Dr. J. W. Ross

S.L.B.C. v. S.R.C.

This match will be played at the Shanghai Lawn Bowls Club next Sunday afternoon, commencing at 4 o'clock.

The following will represent the S. L. B.C.—W. N. C. Allen, A. D. Bell, O. Crewe-Read, J. T. Disselduff, G. Dunlop, L. Evans, H. H. Fowler, E. Hunter, F. Large, R. A. Lawson, J. C. Macdougall, F. L. Marshall, G. H. Phillips, C. W. Porter, J. Scotson and R. Simmons.

Obituary

Mrs. Marchand

Mrs. Helene Marchand, wife of Mr. P. Marchand, died yesterday at No. 1 Nanking Road. She was 35 years old. Mr. Marchand is connected with Hirsbrunner and Co. The funeral will take place at the Bubbling Well Cemetery at 5.30 o'clock this afternoon.

Shipping Bulletins

The China Merchants Co., which has resumed its Hongkong-Canton line, is shortly to resume the Tientsin trade. There will be no fixed time table, but steamers will be despatched whenever available.

* * *

The silk shipment from Shanghai which left here on the s.s. Empress of Russia, on May 20, was delivered in New York on June 10, the silk being 21 days in transit.

* * *

The U. S. S. Cincinnati came out of dock yesterday morning, after being on the stocks for practically a week.

BAND PERFORMANCES

The public performances next week will, weather permitting, be as follows:—

Mon. June 19 5.30 p.m. Public Garden
Tues. June 20 5.30 p.m. Hongkew Recreation Ground
Wed. June 21 5.30 p.m. Public Garden
Thurs. June 22 5.30 p.m. Public Garden
Fri. June 23 5.30 p.m. Hongkew Recreation Ground
Sat. June 24 4.30 p.m. Public Recreation Ground

PARIS CONFERENCE

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, June 12.—The Marquis of Crewe, Mr. A. Bonar Law and Mr. W. M. Hughes have arrived for the economic conference.

Italians Gain Ground In Several Directions

Violent Bombardment And Snowstorm Fail To Hinder Their Progress

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Rome, June 13.—The official communique issued yesterday showed that the Italians made progress in Val Larsa, despite a very violent artillery fire and snow-storms; also south-west of Asiago, in the direction of Monte Cengio and in Sugana Valley. Two enemy counter-attacks in the regions of Fornialto and Campiglia were repulsed, with very heavy losses.

The communique today reported: Our advance between the Adige and Brenta made some progress, though it was tenaciously disputed. We stormed a strong position east of Cima Mezzano, in Lazarina Valley.

Repeated counter-attacks were repulsed. An attempt made by the enemy, in Sugana Valley, to cross Maso Torrent, was repulsed with many losses.

A semi-official communique states that the Austrian offensive has apparently failed. "After consolidating our lines and moving up reserves, we shall begin a counter-offensive."

RAIDS IN EGYPT

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Cairo, June 12.—An official communique states: On Sunday, hostile aeroplanes bombed Kantara and attacked Romani with machine-gun fire. Our air-craft drove them off. There were a few minor casualties at Kantara and none at Romani.

There have been successful patrol skirmishes on the eastern border of Katia district.

Mr. G.D. Musso Offers Aid In Chapei Shooting Mystery

Will Help To Unravel Case That Has Remained An Enigma Since May 2; Yesterday's Testimony

Developments at the Mixed Court inquest, yesterday, regarding the North Szechuen Road shooting affair, gave promise of some interesting evidence in the near future. Mr. G. D. Musso, representing the Chinese Government, had intimated his willingness to give every possible assistance in clearing up the matter.

On this, he was promptly invited by Mr. K. E. Newman, representing the police, to produce as witnesses the chief of Chapei No. 5 sub-police station and also the superior officer of the group who carried away their fatally wounded comrade. In this, Mr. Newman was backed by the Assessor—indeed, the latter made the claim his own and said it was the court's desire that these witnesses should appear.

The witnesses examined yesterday included two of the Chinese women who were wounded and who have since had arms amputated and a man who was hit on the right foot. Their stories showed conclusively that, at least the policeman who is supposed to have started the fusilade was in Settlement territory during the time he was firing, that several of his shots were deliberately aimed at people and that others apparently were simply fired indiscriminately.

Mr. Newman asked one Chinese what first drew his attention to something extraordinary on the night of May 2.

"What extraordinary thing?" was the calm rejoinder.

The same witness went into much detail regarding a shot which he said a Chapei policeman fired his way, ending up that "it went through master's trousers." Mr. Newman was trying to establish why it was that the witness had to be carried into court in the arms of a burly Chinese sergeant and was preparing to find out about more shots, when the interpreter fired off a question on his own, getting the answer that the shot continued its career beyond master's trousers "and dropped on to my foot."

"Evidently master's trousers are the more important," commented the attorney.

Sergeant Steele produced a handful of spent Mauser bullets, a live cartridge and a Mauser clip, picked up by various people near the scene of the shooting.

Detective Sergeant Page described his not very enviable experience, when he was sent into Chapei, immediately after the shooting and when everyone was highly excited, to find out what the police had to say. The Inspector at No. 5 station only told him that one of their men had been brought in, wounded in four places.

They sent this man to the Red Cross Hospital, but said that he had been refused admittance there, as it was only an isolation hospital for infectious diseases. Then he was taken to the Peking Road hospital, where witness saw him later. Witness subsequently identified the body of this same policeman, in the mortuary.

Sergeant Page also produced some spent bullets and cartridge cases.

The evidence for the day concluded, Mr. Newman said that, at the resumption on the 16th inst., he was going to call medical and expert evidence as to the bullets found and to establish their "curious state." He would show what sort of rifle they were fired from and whether they were flat-nosed or not.

He also asked, as Mr. Musso had volunteered his assistance, that the Inspector of Chapei police substation No. 5 be called, as well as the chief of the little squad that removed the policeman since dead.

Mr. Musso: I am not defending in any shape or form. I am here merely to assist the court. I am willing to call any witness it is thought necessary.

The Assessor: Some reports must have been made by police officers to their chief.

Mr. Musso: I have seen a report and have a translation here and will give it to the court if it helps in any way, but, really, it is no more than hearsay. It says that a policeman was shot by "some foreign loafers."

Mr. Newman: At present the allegation is that there were several Chapei policemen firing. That should be met by a total denial, if that can be made.

Mr. Musso: There is evidence that two shots were fired first, but no evidence as to who fired them.

The Assessor: Someone must know who fired them and what they were firing at.

Mr. Musso: I will convey your wishes to the proper quarter, but, so far as I understand, all that the Chapei officers know is mere hearsay. This report, for instance, speaks of a quarrel between some Japanese and other foreigners.

It further speaks of attempts by foreigners—I will not, at present, mention of what nationality—to snatch away the arms from the police and drag the police to the Consulate of the nationality concerned. Then it goes on to talk of shots fired by "the foreign loafers."

Mr. Musso added that his own impression was that the Chapei policeman who first fired thought he was being attacked and that he answered the shots.

PATRIOTIC ADMIRALS

British Officers Voluntarily Retire In Younger Men's Favor

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, June 13.—The Admiralty pays a unique tribute to the patriotism of Admiral Sir George Egerton, Admiral Sir Frederick Inglefield and Admiral Sir Arthur Farquhar, who have retired voluntarily, in order to allow the promotion of younger officers. Vice-Admiral Sir Frederick Hamilton, Vice-Admiral Sir Cecil Burney and Vice-Admiral the Hon. Sir Alexander Bethell are promoted Admirals.

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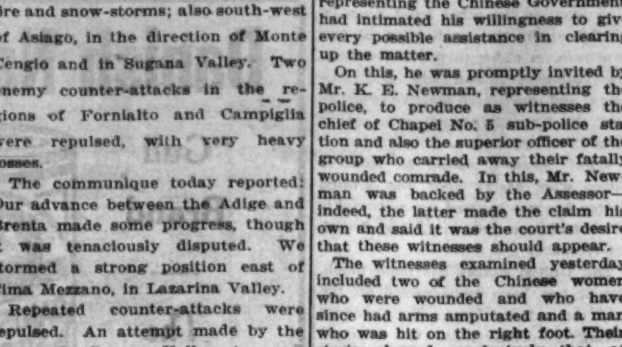

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THOMAS F. MILLARD
Managing Editor.

WEATHER

Local thunderstorms. South-east to south-west breezes, with squalls to the north of the Formosa Channel. Cyclonic circulation on the north of the China Sea.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Hutchinson and family tender sincere thanks for the many kind expressions of sympathy received in their bereavement, and for the numerous floral tributes sent.

10104-J-15

SHANGHAI, JUNE 15, 1916

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

Col. Roosevelt's Views

WE reproduce on this page today, from The Outlook, a remarkably comprehensive statement of President Wilson's views and policies with regard to foreign affairs. We recommend a study of it by every reader of this newspaper, both neutral and belligerent. It clears up a number of knotty points, and is of special interest at this time owing to the fact that the President's foreign policy will be the subject of sharp attack during the Presidential campaign now opening.

In this connection, the views of Col. Theodore Roosevelt, the Progressive party's nominee for President, also become of special interest. The decision as to whether he will enter the presidential contest against both Wilson and Hughes, or finally withdraw in favor of Hughes, apparently has not yet been reached, but in either event the following recent utterance of his, in the form of a letter to Mr. Guy Emerson, National Secretary of the Roosevelt Non-Partisan League, is well worth reading along with the statement of the Administration's policies:

"Dear Mr. Emerson: I have your letter asking a statement from me as to the work of the Roosevelt Non-Partisan League. As you know, I have refused to indorse the use of my name in the primaries, or in any way to enter into any factional contest which has for its object my nomination in Chicago in June.

"You also know that I have emphatically stated it would be unwise to nominate me unless with the full understanding that such nomination means the hearty indorsement of the principles for which I stand.

"I do not have to improvise my convictions on either Americanism or preparedness. I have fought for them all my life long, and when I was President I translated my convictions concerning them into governmental policy.

"The events of the past two years in Europe, and of the last four or five years in Mexico, have brought into vivid relief the vital need of preparedness, and the sinister revival of the politico-racial hyphen in our politics has emphasized the need of stern insistence on thorough-going Americanism within our own borders.

"Twenty-one years ago, when I was Police Commissioner of New York, I said: 'There must be a feeling of broad, radical and intense Americanism if good work is to be done in any direction. Our citizens must act as Americans, not as Americans with a prefix and qualifications; not as Irish-Americans, German-Americans, native Americans, but as Americans pure and simple.

"'It is an outrage for a man to drag foreign politics into our contests and vote as an Irishman or German, or other foreigner. It is no less an outrage to discriminate against one who has become an American in good faith because of his creed or birthplace.' What I thus said then is what I now say.

"Nineteen years ago, when I was Assistant Secretary of the Navy, I said: 'Preparation against war is the surest guarantee for peace. Cowardice in a race, as in an individual, is the unpardonable sin, and a wilful failure to prepare for danger may in its effects be as bad as cowardice. The timid man who cannot fight and the selfish, short-sighted, or foolish man who will not take the steps that will enable him to fight stand on almost the same plane.

"'As yet no nation can hold its place in the world, or can do any work really worth doing, unless it stands ready to guard its rights with an armed hand. That orderly liberty which is both the foundation and the capstone of our civilization can be gained and kept only by men who are willing to fight for an ideal, who hold high the love of honor, love of faith, love of flag and love of country.

"'We ask for an armament fit for the Nation's needs, not primarily to fight, but to avert fighting as long as fighting can honorably be averted. Preparedness deters the foe, and maintains right by the show of ready might without the use of violence. Peace, like freedom, is not a gift that tarries long in the hands of cowards, or of those too feeble or too short-sighted to deserve it, and we ask to be given this means to insure that honorable peace which alone is worth having.'

"Your league emphasizes its devotion to these principles and supports me only as representing these principles. This is emphatically the proper attitude to take; and because this is your attitude, and because you are working in this spirit, I very earnestly approve your work.

"The safety of this country depends upon our immediate, serious and vigorous effort to square our words with our deeds and to secure our own national rehabilitation. The slumbering patriotism of our people must be waked and translated into concrete and efficient action. The awakening must be to a sense of national and international duty and responsibility.

"We must do our duty both to ourselves and to others, and unless we fit ourselves to guard our own rights we shall be impotent to defend the rights of anyone else. We must show that we have the rugged strength of character without which ease and luxury and material well-being represent nothing but promise of national disaster.

"We must insist that every man in the land be loyal to the United States and to no other nation on the globe; for we can tolerate no divided allegiance. We must prepare ourselves to meet every crisis, and the preparedness must be industrial and social no less than military; it must be of the soul and the mind no less than of the body.

"Our present troubles with Mexico and Germany are the direct result of our utter failure to prepare, and of our Governmental policy of almost unbelievable timidity and vacillation. A policy of vigorous preparedness and courteous but immediate insistence on our rights from the very beginning of the war would, instead of being provocative, have prevented all chance of trouble.

"It is a crime against this Nation and against mankind that there has been no such preparation. So far from gaining the respect of our opponents by our exhibition of weakness and timidity, we have drifted to the verge of war with them. Even if peace should now come in Europe it would nevertheless remain our highest duty to realize our own culpable shortcomings and enter on a course of far-reaching preparedness; preparedness in things military to free us from all danger of attack from without, and preparedness in matters social and industrial so as to make us really fit for the work of peace within our own borders.

"I am glad and proud, as an American, that you are fearlessly and efficiently backing these ideals.

"THEODORE ROOSEVELT."

Correspondence

Telephone Co. Meeting

Editor, THE CHINA PRESS

Dear Sir.—In your report of our meeting the chairman in his speech is made to say:—

"Owing to the war it has been found impossible to get supplies, a tender for which was accepted two years ago." He should have said "one year ago."

The mistake is ours and I should be much obliged if you would allow me to correct it.

Yours faithfully,
GUSTAF L. OBERG,
Secretary and General Manager.
Shanghai Mutual Telephone Co., Ltd.
June 14, 1916.

President Wilson's Foreign Policy ◎ By Frederick M. Davenport

(*From The Outlook*)

The course of the present National Administration in the conduct of international affairs has been almost continuously under fire since Mr. Wilson became President. In line with the plan of presenting the point of view of both political friends and opponents in at least a straight-forward and sympathetic manner, I have sought to learn as nearly as possible at first hand the inner thought of the Administration at Washington upon the international relations which have now so long vexed the country. The questions are questions which I propounded, after counseling with others as to their form in order that they might offer a courteous and sympathetic approach to the proper answers from the Administration view-point. The answers are not mine. They are the answers of those to whom the questions were directly put.

Although I have no authority to say that any officer of the Administration is responsible for the language used, yet the readers of The Outlook may be assured that the answers are obtained from intimate and entirely trustworthy sources, and represent with exactness the point of view of the Wilson Administration. When the natural reluctance of high officials to speak freely upon international matters is taken into account, I cannot refrain from expressing my appreciation of the cordiality and frankness with which these inquiries were specifically met.

Is or was there any obligation resting upon the United States relative to the maintenance of the inviolability of Belgium?

None.

What was the nature of the obligation assumed by the United States under Articles I and II of the Fifth Convention adopted by the Second Hague Conference regarding the "Rights and Duties of Neutral Powers in Case of War on Land," which provides that "the territory of neutral Powers is inviolable," and that "belligerents are forbidden to move troops or convoys of either munitions of war or supplies across the territory of a neutral Power"?

There is a distinction between *neutralized* states and *neutral* states. Belgium was a *neutralized* state, a status imposed upon it by conventional agreement between certain European Powers that were interested either in the maintenance of Belgium as a political entity or in keeping Belgium from being a base of military or any other kind of assistance to neighboring states. *Neutralization* is a condition of *permanent neutrality* in peace and war, and only the Powers guaranteeing neutralization have any legal right to complain of any violation of the treaty. The United States had no part in the neutralization of Belgium. It was an affair of European politics.

Neutrality has to do with the attitude of states at the outbreak of an international war. The Hague Conventions contemplate the rights and duties of states which remain neutral during war. Belgium at the beginning of the war elected to be a neutral state, and under the Fifth Convention the territory of neutral Powers is inviolable. But the Germans violated no Hague Convention by invading Belgium. For what was regarded as good reason, namely, the refusal of Belgium to allow a free passage for troops, Germany declared war before invading the territory of the neutral. She may therefore have violated the neutralization agreement, to which the United States was never a party, but not the Hague Convention with respect to neutrality, to which the United States was a party. A belligerent under the rules of international law may attack a neutral after stating its own *casus belli*. Third parties like the United States can offer to mediate only over matters at variance, and this the President did in general terms in the interest of European peace on the 4th and 5th of August, 1914. Furthermore, the delegates to the Hague from the United States explicitly absolved this country from entangling itself with European politics or administration.

Are the considerations in regard to the maintenance of neutrality paramount to those of humanity and international justice?

All a neutral can do is to maintain its own rights and, indirectly, the rights of humanity. At bottom, however, the principles of humanity are at the basis of internationl law.

Are there firm principles of international law to guide the Administration in the attitude which it assumes relative to the questions of submarine warfare and the interference with neutral rights?

The principles are there. Rules are less sure, but founded on principles. This is illustrated by the memorandum with respect to armed merchantmen issued on April 26 under direction of the President. The international principle with respect to armed merchantmen is clear. The principle is that the merchantman, even though armed, is armed for defense and is of peaceful character. But the rule or standard of evidence is not necessarily the same for the neutral and the belligerent. The neutral must be more strict in practice with respect to the evidence of hostile purpose because it may unwittingly violate neutrality in its own ports. The belligerent on the high seas must be cautious in the opposite direction and guard against the wanton destruction of humanity and property.

What redress will the Government consider as holding Germany to a strict accountability for the destruction of American lives?

That depends on what the proper amends are in each case. Of course there will be an indemnity, which will be an admission of liability.

How far will the Government go to protect Americans from jeopardy on the high seas?

This is the physical side, and it is up to the President as to the length to which he will go in the use of the naval arm particularly, and also the military arm.

Will American citizens employed on any freighter flying a belligerent flag be protected against unlawful attack to the same extent as American passengers traveling on liners?

There are two points of view with respect to that:

(a) By taking employment on such a vessel American citizens acquire a belligerent character to an extent.

(b) On the other hand, men who are following their customary vocations have to seek employment where they can get it. They are, therefore, perhaps, entitled to even more protection than passengers. The Administration has not yet reached a conclusion. If it be an entirely unwarranted attack, it might very justly be complained of. It would not appear that we would have any right to make any great distinction between freighters and liners. In the case of a freighter there is a little more justification in sinking it, but probably the protection of life is just as vital.

To what extent is the Government justified in taking action to vindicate the National honor?

Any action that it sees fit. We should be careful, however, about putting National interest above National right. The foundation of the Republic is upon National right. The emphasis upon National interest is a part of the utilitarian tendency of the whole age, of which another manifestation is the exaltation of efficiency.

In how far should a self-respecting Government modify its stand in regard to the defense of its rights in the presence of a threatened recourse to force on the part of a foreign government?

Not at all.

Will the Government use its power to protect the lives of non-combatants, whether they be neutrals or citizens of one of the nations at war?

It is hard to say. The Government might confine itself to expressing abhorrence at such destruction of life. The question of how far we would be warranted in going depends very much upon the circumstances of the particular case.

Should the United States define the defensive armament permissible to merchantmen entering our ports?

Yes. The American Government has gone into that carefully in a memorandum just made public.

If the American Government considers that international law permits the armament of merchant vessels, why should the Secretary of State, in his note of January 18, have said:

I should add that my Government is impressed with the reasonableness of the argument that a merchant vessel carrying armament of any sort, in view of the character of the submarine warfare and the defensive weakness of underseas craft, should be held to be an auxiliary cruiser, and so treated by a neutral as well as by a belligerent Government, and is seriously considering instructing its officials accordingly?

The international principle has not changed. A merchantman still has the right to arm for defense. But the burden of proof has changed since the invention and use of the defensively weak underseas craft. The old defensive armament on a merchantman can now be used offensively with disastrous results to the submarine. And a supposedly armed merchantman may easily be a commerce raider in disguise. The old principle requires that the neutral should exercise every care to prevent its own ports from being used by belligerent war-vessels. Since armed merchantmen may now easily become war craft, the neutral must be far more strict in determining what war craft are, in order to prevent itself from becoming liable. The neutral must assume in practice that the presence of armament is against a vessel being of peaceful character, but must listen to the evidence. So far as the neutral is concerned, the burden of proof is on the merchantman. The belligerent on the high seas, on the other hand, must be careful about the application of the new rule, in order to prevent wanton destruction of human life and property, and must have positive evidence that the merchantman is in reality armed for aggression.

What answer should be made to those who assert that the United States has not insisted upon its rights of neutral commerce as against British interference?

The United States has done much. But it has been embarrassed all the way through by our own conduct during the Civil War. We changed the laws to suit our conditions at that time. We did not go so far as Great Britain in the matter of the seizure of mails, but we went some distance. But now we must stand on the law as it existed at the outbreak of the present war, just as Great Britain did in the Civil War.

Is there any justification for the view that the United States should regard the illegal destruction of American lives on a different plane from the disregard of its rights of commerce?

Certainly. The difference lies in this. The right of life is an inherent right. The right of property is a legal right. Legal right can always be compensated for by a monetary consideration. The right of life never can be.

Are there precedents for such forbearance as the Government has shown in the submarine negotiations with Germany?

No precedents; but it may be assumed that there are reasons that never will be made public. Of course there is one reason that is obvious to everybody. The submarine is a new weapon of warfare. The Germans maintain that the British are attempting to starve their population. People at war never look at any question entirely sanely, and it is better to exhaust every possible diplomatic channel before we resort to the threat of breaking off relations.

What has been accomplished during the year's negotiations with Germany over the sinking of the Lusitania?

We had practically reached an agreement until the renewal of submarine activity which has, so far, prevented a complete settlement. We were dealing with two features—past and future conduct. We thought future conduct was entirely settled by the assurance given us, and the whole debate was over past conduct. We had practically reached a satisfactory settlement when the indiscriminate warfare was renewed and overturned everything.

How far can an American citizen support what he believes to be the justice of the cause of one of the belligerents without ceasing to be a loyal citizen or causing undue embarrassment to the American Government?

He must do nothing that would in any way contribute to the violation of our neutrality. What he says is largely a matter of taste. But the deed is material. For example, using this country as a basis for belligerent operations.

Why did the American Government not take any action to prevent the massacre of the Armenians?

We did all we could. We made protests. We got Germany to protest. We did not have the physical power to do anything further. What we did had to be entirely through moral and personal influence. We did a good deal to relieve the situation, but not sufficient. Of course there is a measure of excuse, not for the massacre, but for the policy of the Turkish Government, which was to remove the Armenians from the immediate seat of war. Other countries would have done the same thing, but in an entirely different way.

Does the American Government expect to secure the protection of American lives and property in Mexico?

If we were to undertake fully to protect life and property, we should have to go in and take the country. The whole question of intervention is involved. The majority do not want intervention by this country if it can be avoided. All of Mexico has resented our being in their country every minute since we have recently gone in. We must respect the inherent right of men to pick their own form of government. So far as property is concerned, those who go among non-civilized peoples for profit expect more than a fair return on their money, and expect to be compensated for their loss, to an extent, in that way.

What relative importance attaches to the maintenance of order and the protection of life in Mexico as compared with the right of the Mexicans to continue in revolution or anarchy?

The right of revolution no-one can deny. We might use moral influence for the maintenance of order and the protection of life, but we would hardly be warranted in threatening the Mexicans.

Within what geographic limits and to what extent shall the United States assist weaker and more disturbed countries to meet their international obligations, as has been done in the cases of San Domingo, Haiti, and Nicaragua?

That is a question of our own National safety. It is important in the countries mentioned that there should be peace and stability of government in order that they may not become a prey to foreign interests. This applies particularly to the small countries around and about the Panama Canal.

In working out a feasible policy of Pan-Americanism for the common defense of the interests of all the republics on this hemisphere, how far is the American Government willing to shoulder the burdens of armament

(Continued on Page 7)

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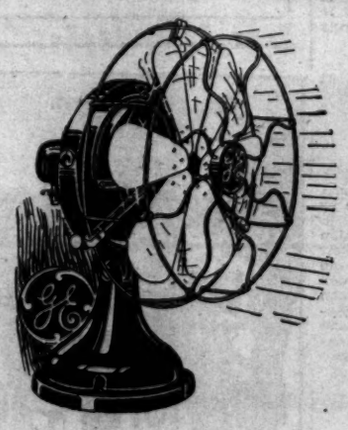

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Many things may be the cause of policies lapsing; it may be neglect, adverse financial circumstances, absence from home or sickness. To meet the circumstances that may arise, the Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada devised what is known as its AUTOMATIC NON-FORFEITURE PLAN, by which the premiums after the second year are automatically advanced as a loan against the policy, provided, of course, that the reserve on the policy will allow it.

The policy is thus kept automatically in force without any action on the part of the assured. In the policy the reserve value for each year is given, so the assured can see the standing of his policy in this regard.

The Non-forfeiture Plan has been in force with the Sun Life of Canada for a number of years, and has been instrumental in preventing the lapsing of very many policies.

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Bringing Up Father — By George McManus

GOOD MORNING MR. JIGGS - I'D LIKE TO SEE MRS. JIGGS
ALL RIGHT!
OH! MAGGIE!
BEG PARDON - SIR BUT THE MAID IS DRESSING YOUR WIFE'S HAIR!
IS ME WIFE WITH HER??
GEO MCMANUS

President Wilson's Foreign Policy

(Continued from Page 6)

and administration without assuming a preponderating influence in determining the action to be taken?

Of course we are bound to maintain Pan-Americanism mostly by our own force. That is apparent. There are difficulties in the matter of equality of representation. A Pan-American policy is best worked out by treaty, by which the countries bind themselves to certain things. And there may be so far as we are concerned, of course, at any time an appeal to the Monroe Doctrine when our National safety is involved. The Monroe Doctrine is entirely National, for our own protection.

If the United States should withdraw from the Philippines, what assurance would there be

(a) *For the protection of the civilized population against the uncivilized inhabitants of the islands?*

(b) *That the weaker and less civilized people would not be exploited by the predatory interests from among the more developed inhabitants of the islands?*

(c) *For the protection of the lives and property of Americans and other foreigners for whom we are responsible?*

(d) *That the Philippines would not become another apple of discord, for the possession of which the nations would contend in the Far East?*

(a) The civilized populations in the Philipine Islands are thoroughly competent to look after themselves so far as the attacks from the non-civilized are concerned, both by their intelligence, arms, and numbers.

(b) There could be no assurance that exploitation might not happen. We can only say that since the natives who now constitute the lawmaking body have been practically authorized to legislate they have treated the people very well indeed. At least, under our observation and guidance they have shown themselves to be fair to the backward peoples. The chief danger is not that the natural resources and the backward inhabitants might be exploited, but that everything would be let alone.

(c) Any government established by the Filipinos would have a disposition to protect foreigners. If any class of foreigners complained, it would be likely to mean the subjection of the government to foreign tutelage.

The foreign investor would have to look to our Government. But even here the situation in the Philippines is fortunate. The Spaniards did not exploit the islands. Neither have we exploited them. And a Philippine government, once established, would become the possessor of forests and public domains worth many times the value of the property under private ownership. A Philippine government, if at all thrifty, could easily take care of the public indebtedness, which is very small. The only danger that might arise would be from extreme incompetence from within.

(d) A matter of doubt. There is a good deal of difference of opinion within the Democratic party and among the Wilson supporters. The very fact that the Philippines are the richest tropical country anywhere, the most capable of development, makes a natural temptation to any country wishing to go into tropical colonization. The country is not over-populated and would develop rapidly. It is near the Chinese coast, and could get a thrifty population without much trouble. The Filipinos have always been a sheltered people. The Spanish Government treated them very well, was semi-religious in its character, and protected them from temptations of the world. They have never been called upon to protect themselves. They have never been called upon to do most of the serious things connected with government. We have given them much more experience than they ever had, but we have maintained a sufficient number of Americans in power to direct everything. We could not have extended participation in the government much faster than we have without things breaking down. This is the conservative Administration view. The radicals favor the Clarke amendment, practically withdrawing our leadership and responsibility within a short time.

What action, if any, is the American Government taking to help preserve the integrity of China?

We are doing nothing except preserving all our rights. As to the integrity of China, there is much doubt if it is being particularly threatened.

Is the American Government willing that Japan should apply a Monroe Doctrine of her own to the Far East?

The Monroe Doctrine is a National policy of defense. The Monroe Doctrine says that other countries shall not expand their holdings in the Western Hemisphere. Under the terms of a real Monroe Doctrine Japan could not expand her holdings in the Orient. There is some question whether the United States would be willing to have Japan apply "a Monroe Doctrine of her own."

What diplomatic policy can the United States adopt which will accord a perfect equality of treatment to the subjects of Japan and yet maintain its sovereign right to choose those whom it will accept into the body of its citizens and those whom it will permit to sojourn or take up a permanent residence in this country?

The "gentlemen's agreement" which now governs these matters between Japan and the United States is working well, and there is no complaint. And it is a good adage of diplomacy to let the sleeping dogs lie. Furthermore, so far as citizenship is concerned, we admit by our naturalization laws only whites and those of African descent. Under our laws no Japanese could be naturalized. Those born in this country, however, become citizens without regard to color.

In how far is it necessary for a democratic government to keep its diplomacy secret?

Without secrecy we never could hold confidential negotiations at all. If we should disclose many things affecting the course of diplomacy we should destroy the usefulness of our officers abroad and all possibility of completing the negotiations.

How is it possible to reconcile a large measure of secrecy in the conduct of foreign affairs with the necessary education of public opinion and the securing of the support of the people for the policies of the Government?

The only way to educate public opinion is to proclaim a general policy and allow it to be discussed among the people. This is almost the first time that foreign affairs have really become so prominent that the people of the United States have become thoroughly exercised over them. There is a great deal which can be disclosed and which it is important to disclose and to have discussed in order to develop a sound public opinion.

Is the proposal of a league to enforce peace compatible with the traditional policy of the United States to avoid entangling alliances?

An Administration beset by a problem of the first magnitude of keeping the peace without any league, has not the time just now to think much about leagues hereafter to enforce peace.

What is the verdict of the future likely to be upon the whole course of the Wilson foreign policy?

As to the foreign policy in general, there is reason to believe that in the cool judgment of history the President's conduct will meet with the approval of all. The country is now divided into camps and cannot see things dispassionately, and it is therefore impossible to get an unbiassed opinion. It is the chief duty of every ruler to keep his country out of war as long as he can, and at the same time maintain nationol honor. And the National honor has not yet been compromised. Notes are very tiring to that section of the people who desire action, but the Administration today has the record of having kept the country out of war.

Recently the editor of one of the great New York dailies talked with a high officer of Government in the Department of State. This editor writes thundering editorials against the Wilson Administration and its conduct of foreign affairs. As he was leaving he turned and said to the high officer of Government: "War is a frightful thing. I hope you will keep us out of it." To which the high officer of Government replied: "That remark is very inconsistent with the editorials you are writing."

No matter what step the Administration may take just now, someone finds a political reason for it at once. One critical view is that the recent firm stand of the President has been made necessary by the position of Mr. Root and Mr. Roosevelt. But nobody close to the President has the slightest belief in that. Mr. Wilson knows too well that anybody who thinks of political advantage in such a crisis is only a fool. What is political advantage today in the world war may be a distinct disadvantage tomorrow. The only thing is to go ahead on the line of what is best for the country. And the best policy is to ignore politics altogether. And this is certainly the method of patriotism, and the method which the President has followed. Deep down beneath the surface the country is convinced that the administration of foreign affairs has been wise and strong. Caution rather than vigor has been demanded in so grave a world situation. A year ago this country was more intensely divided into two camps than now. The controversy with Germany, for example, is easier to handle today without war than it was a year ago. A year ago it would have been impossible to obtain concessions. Now we have been patient and dignified, and all the Powers are getting towards the end of the road, are worried about what is going to happen after the war, and are not so belligerent as they were. So they can all be handled better, as the result of America's keeping her head and taking her time.

The foregoing questions and answers furnish a fair and accurate presentation, I believe, of the Administration's views of its foreign policy.

Washington, May 2, 1916.

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FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, June 14, 1916.

Money and Bullion

	Tls.
Mex. Dollars: Market rate:	72.20
S'hai Gold Bars: 978 touch...	—
Bar Silver	—
Copper Cash	1931
Sovereigns:	
buying rate, @ 2-10½—Tls.	6.95
Exch. @ 72.4—Mex....$	9.61
Peking Bar	360
Native Interest	.02

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver	30½d.
Bank rate of discount	5%
Market rate of discount:—	
3 m-s.	%
4 m-s.	%
6 m-s.	%
Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s.	
Ex., Paris on London....Fr.	28.16
Ex., N. Y. on London ....T.T.	476⅞
Consols .....£	—

Exchange Closing Quotations

London	T.T.	2-10½
London	Demand	2-10⅞
India	T.T.	213½
Paris	T.T.	402½
Paris	Demand	403
New York	T.T.	68⅛
New York	Demand	68¼
Hongkong	T.T.	72½
Japan	T.T.	74
Batavia	T.T.	163¾

Banks' Buying Rates

London	4 m-s. Cdts.	2-11⅝
London	4 m-s. Docy.	2-11⅝
London	6 m-s. Cdts.	2-11½
London	6 m-s. Docy.	3-0⅛
Paris	4 m-s.	418
New York	4 m-s.	71⅛

CUSTOMS HOUSE RATES OF EXCHANGE FOR JUNE

	£1—Hk. Tls.	6.62
Hk. Tls.	1—Francs	4.68
,,	1—Marks †	3.84
Gold $	1—Hk. Tls.	1.27
Hk. Tls.	1—Yen	1.56
,, ,,	1—Rupees	2.47
,, ,,	1—Roubles	2.45
,, ,,	1—Mex. $	1.50

† Nominal

Chinese Exchange Rates

Rates of Exchange
Bank of China
(Shanghai Branch)

Mexican Dollars, 72.125
Chinese Dollars, 72.0875
On Peking, Demand, 105
On Tientsin, Demand, 105½
On Newchwang, Demand, 80⅞
On Hankow, Demand, 103⅝
On Chungking, Demand, 116½
On Nanchang, Demand, 73¼
On Foochow, Demand, 95⅛
On Amoy, Demand, 71⅛
On Swatow, Demand, —
On Canton, Demand, payable in small (Silver) Coins, —
On Canton, Demand, payable in Notes of Bank of China, Canton, —
On Canton, Demand, payable in Canton (997) Taels, —

May 12, 1916.

Stock Exchange

Transactions

Shanghai, June 14, 1916.

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Official
Langkats Tls. 30.00
Telephone 6% Debs. Tls. 96.00
S'hai Land 6% Debs. 1906 Tls. 96.00
Anglo-Javas Tls. 11.25
Almas Tls. 13.75
Amherst Tls. 1.10
Amherst Tls. 1.75
Samagagas Tls. 1.22½
Tebongs Tls. 27.75
Ziangbes Tls. 6.60
Shanghai Klebangs Tls. 1.20
Shanghai Docks Tls. 75.50

Direct Business Reported
Langkats Tls. 29.75
Java Consolidated Tls. 20.75
Shanghai Klebangs Tls. 1.25
Senawangs Tls. 18.50

Sharebrokers' Association

Transactions

Shanghai, June 14, 1916.

BUSINESS DONE

Official
Shanghai Cottons Tls. 92.00 July
Shanghai Cottons Tls. 94.00 Sept.
Anglo-Javas Tls. 11.10 cash
Java Consolidated Tls. 21.50 July
Java Consolidated Tls. 21.00 June
Padangs Tls. 18.50 June
Kota Bahroe Tls. 11.60 June
Senawangs Tls. 19.00 June
Langkats Tls. 30.00 June
Langkats Tls. 29.50 cash
Tebongs Tls. 27.25 cash
Pahangs Tls. 1.95 cash

Direct
Ewos Tls. 136.00 cash
Tebongs Tls. 27.00 cash
S'hai Cottons Tls. 94.00 Sept.

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102 Bubbling Well Road. Seven minutes from Bund by trams, which stop at the door. Strictly first-class cuisine under the personal supervision of the proprietress. 60 rooms, separate baths, with hot and cold water, electric light. Tel. W. 1271.

London Rubber Market

Reuter's Service

London, June 13.—Today's rubber prices were:—

Plantation, First Latex.
Spot: 2s. 7d. to 2s. 6½d. paid.
July to December: 2s. 8d. to 2s. 7¾d. paid.
Tendency of Market: Easier after steady.

Last Quotation, London, June 12:
Spot: 2s. 6½d. to 2s. 6¾d. paid.
July to December: 2s. 7¼d. to 2s. 7¾d. paid.
Tendency of Market: Steadier.

Messrs. Hugo Reiss and Co. have received the following cable from Messrs. Kimmel and Co., London:—
Spot price standard quality Ribbed Smoked Sheet 2s. 6d.
Spot price standard quality First Crepe 2s. 6¾d.
Market is quiet; tendency dull.

U. K. METAL MARKET

Reuter's Service

London, June 13.—Today's metal prices were as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Standard Copper G. M. B. f. o. b.	121	0	0
American Electrolytic 99 90% Copper f. o. b.	141	0	0
Lead L. B. c. i. f. per ton.	Nominal.		
Soft Lead "Spanish" f. o. b.	31	5	0
Quicksilver, Second hand Ex Warehouse f. o. b. (1s. Extra in flask)	16	15	0
Tinplates, I. C. W. 20/24 100 lbs. 112 Sheets per Case tin lined Cases without Hoops f. o. b. Wales	0	36	9
Muntz Metal, f. o. b. London or Liverpool (less ¼%)		16¾	d.
Standard Tin (Cash)	181	15	0
Spelter (ordy soft) f. o. b.	64	0	0
Galvanized Sheets 24 Gauge f. o. b.	27	10	0
Standard Tin (3 Monthes)	182	0	0

COMMERCIAL CABLE

Reuter's Service

London, June 13.—Today's rates, prices and deliveries were as follows:
Consols 2½% for a/c.....£ 61⅝
Cheques on London at Paris Fcs. 28.16
T.T. on London at New York $ 4.76½
Bar Silver Spot ..... 30½d.
Market rate of Discount.... 4⅛
Egyptian Cotton Brown.... 11.60d.
Scinde and Bengal Cotton.. 6.25d.
Mid-Americans Cotton ..... 8.39d.
Deliveries China Silk ..... 55 bales.
Deliveries Canton Silk..... 13
Deliveries Japan Silk..... 31
Tone of Tea Market Steady.
Plantation Rubber July 2s. 7½d. to 2s. 7¼d. paid.

TAIPING RUBBER ESTATES

We are informed by Messrs. Hopkins, Dunn and Co., Ltd., that the output of rubber during May from the Taiping Rubber Estates (1913), Ltd., amounted to 11,855 lbs.

The China Mutual Life Insurance Company, Ltd.

has already paid more than
10½ Millions of Taels
to its policyholders, and the Company's books showed over
31½ Millions of Taels
Assurances in force on March 31st, 19.5, when the total Assets stood at more than
9½ Millions of Taels
Whole Life, Endowment, Educational and Annuity Policies issued at current rates.

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Head Office: Shanghai.
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LO SUN, Manager. YEH TSZU-CHIEN, Manager.

British-America Assurance Co.

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FRAZAR & Co.

NEW PROCESS FOR THE SILK INDUSTRY

An Invention By Mr. Tanaka Of Yokohama Is Perfected

Mr. Thanka, of Yokohama, has invented a new boiling-off process for the material of spun silk, says the Japan advertiser. Spun silk is made of silk waste, such as noshi, kishibo, pierced cocoons, vasinette quit and spoiled cocoons, by boiling of in soap and soda first, to make it as white as possible, and then by passing through several processes to have it cleaned and spun.

In general, spun silk has a poor lustre and strength compared with other silk, which is due to the lack of a proper method of boiling-off the materials. Mr. Tanaka of Aichi-ken has had long experience in the business during the last thirty years he has worked to remedy these defects. After seven years' study he has at last invented a method and has obtained two patents. In comparing the new method invented by Mr. Tanaka with the common method adopted up to present, the following points are of importance:—

The special feature of the Tanaka method is to raise the product to a better uniform quality by mechanical means, by boiling off waste materials with less cost than the common method.

First: The common method requires a preparatory process to let the material decay before putting on the boiling-off process. It needs about nine and half days on the average for the said preparation and two hours for the boiling-off process, while Mr. Tanaka's needs only forty minutes on the boiling off process, whatsoever.

Second: The common method needs a large amount of skill for boiling off, as the process is carried on chiefly by human labor, while on this method a certain apparatus is used instead of human labor and simply by measuring time, heat and pressure, the boiling off process can be done evenly.

Third: By the common method, at least two hours should be spent on the process of boiling-off, and during that interval, the stirring of the material is important to ensure boiling evenly. This causes threads to so seriously tangle each other that a combing apparatus is needed to straighten them out by force, which seriously damages the silk. While, by the new method, the materials are put in the boiling-off apparatus, and it is not necessary to change the original position, and one has only to add heat and pressure; therefore, the boiling-off process is evenly and smoothly done, and does not in any way injure the silk during the boiling-off.

Fourth: According to the common method, it is necessary to overboil the silk, otherwise the fatty matter from the chrysalis which is attached to it cannot be taken off. This makes threads weak and gives poor lustre. While in the new method, though a certain amount of heat and time are required to cleanse the silk, its natural strength and lustre is retained. This is the most apparent difference between the two. Besides, it save time, labor, coal and solution ;and cannot be compared with the old method on the economical standpoint. Some foreign firms interested in spun silk favorably report on the new sample, after a careful inspection, admitting that they have never before seen such a finely boiled waste silk as this even in Europe and America and they assert that it will be better to export the boiled product instead of exporting waste silk and cocoons. In the event of this apparatus being adopted in all mills, there would be placed on the market more perfect spun silks, having better lustre, nerve and strength than before.

Indeed ,the new method not only surpasses in every respect the common method but will bring great improvement to the spun silk industry.

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BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Closing Quotations
Banks	
H. K. & S. B.	$740 B.
Chartered	£52
Russo-Asiatic	R. 250.
Cathay, ordy	2 B.
Cathay, pref	6 S.
Marine Insurances	
Canton	$400
North China	175 S.
Union of Canton	$945
Yangtsze	$250 B.
Fire Insurances	
China Fire	$156.
Hongkong Fire	$370.
Shipping	
Indo-China Pref	Tls. 128
Indo-China Def	
"Shell"	97s.
Shanghai Tug	Tls. 14½ Sa.
Shanghai Tug	Tls. 50
Kochien	Tls. 19 S.
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 11 B.
Oriental Cons	33s. 6d.
Philippine	Tls. 2 S.
Raub	Tls. 2.90 S.
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	$119 B.
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 75.
New Eng. Works	Tls. 9 B.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 82 B.
Hongkong Wharf	$80 B.
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo-French Land	Tls. 94 B.
China Land	Tls. 50 N.
Shanghai Land	Tls. 94 B.
Weihaiwei Land	Tls. 3
Central Stores	$8½ B.
China Realty (ord.)	Tls. 80 B.
China Realty (pref.)	Tls. 52 B.
Cotton Mills	
E-wo	Tls. 135 Sa.
E-wo Pref.	Tls. 105.
International	Tls. 65 B.
International Pref	Tls. 76
Laou-kung-mow	Tls. 62½ B.
Oriental	Tls. 32½ B.
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 92 B.
Kung Yik	Tls. 13 B.
Yangtszepoo	Tls. 4¾ B.
Yangtszepoo Pref	Tls. 106.
Industrials	
Anglo-German Bry	$95 N.
Butler Tile	Tls. 23 N.
China Flour Mill	Tls. 6 S.
China Sugar	$107 S.
Green Island	$9.30 B.
Langkats	Tls. 30 Sa.
Major Bros	Tls. 5
Shanghai Sumatra	Tls. 130 B.
Stores	
Hall & Holtz	$16 B.
Llewellyn	$60.
Lane, Crawford	$92 B.
Moutrie	$35
Watson	$7.70 S.
Weeks	$16¾ B.
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Tls. 13¾ B.
Amherst	Tls. 2.10.
Anglo-Java	Tls. 11.10 B.
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 5¾ B.
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 35 B.
Batu Anam 1913	Tls. 1.85 B.
Bukit Toh Alang	Tls. 5¾ B.
Bute	Tls. 1.90.
Chemor United	Tls. 2.15 x d.
Chempedak	Tls. 14 B.
Cheng	Tls. 3.60 B.
Consolidated	Tls. 3.70 B.
Dominfon	Tls. 13¾ B.
Gula Kalumpong	Tls. 10 B.
Java Consolidated	Tls. 20½ B.
Kamunting	Tls. 7½ B.
Kapala	Tls. 1 B.
Kapayang	Tls. 30 B.
Karan	Tls. 16.
Kota Bahroe	Tls. 11.60 B.
Kroewoek Java	Tls. 20 S.
Padang	Tls. 17 B.
Pengkalan Durian	Tls. 11¾ B.
Permata	Tls. 6 S.
Repah	Tls. 1¼ B.
Samagaga	Tls. 1¼ B.
Seekee	Tls. 8½.
Semambu	Tls. 1.90.
Senawang	Tls. 18¼ B.
Shanghai Klebang	Tls. 1.15 B.
Shanghai Malay	Tls. 7 B.
S'hai Malay-Pref	Tls. 15.
Shanghai Pahang	Tls. 1.90 B.
Sungala	Tls. 1½ B.
Sungei Duri	Tls. 13¼.
Sua Manggis	Tls. 6.
S'hai Kelantan	Tls. 1.15.
Shanghai Seremban	Tls. 1.20 B.
Taiping	Tls. 3
Tanah Merah	Tls. 9 B.
Tebong	Tls. 27 B.
Ulobri	Tls. 2.60.
Ziangbe	Tls. 6¾ B.
Miscellaneous	
C. I. & E. Lumber	Tls. 105 B.
Culty Dairy	Tls. 16 S.
S'hai Elec. and Asb	$2 N
Shanghai Trams	Tls. 81 B.
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 22 B.
Horse Bazaar	Tls. 30
Shanghai Mercury	Tls. 30
S'hai Telephone	Tls. 93.
S'hai Waterworks	Tls. 270 B.

S., Sellers. Sa., Sales B., Buyers

Benjamin & Potts, 8 Jinkee Road
Telephone No. 398

LANGKAT DAILY OUTPUT

The following telegraphic information has been received by the general agent from the Sumatra director and manager of the Maatschappij tot Mijn-Bosch-en Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat:

"The output of crude oil for June 13 was 118 tons."

RUSSIANS TAKE 115,700 AUSTRIANS PRISONERS

Germans Fail in Attempt To Create Diversion From Riga To Krevo

ZALESTCHIKI IS CAPTURED

Austrians Lose Huge Monument Designed to Commemorate Their Victories

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Petrograd, June 13.—The official communique issued yesterday evening confirmed the news that Russian troops have approached the suburbs of Czernowitz.

At Gladki, north of Tarnopol, six furious attacks made by the enemy were repulsed. Northward of Buczacz, the Austrians, assisted by German re-inforcements, made a desperate resistance and forced the Russians to give a little ground. Desperate fighting continues.

A feature of the communique is the attempt made by the Germans to effect a diversion, by offensives in the regions of Riga, Jacobstadt, Lake Drisviaty and Krevo. Everywhere they were speedily repulsed, except at Kochany, south of Krevo, where they penetrated a wood. They were afterwards driven out of the greater part.

The Russians have captured the village of Demidovka, 27 miles south of Lutzk and twenty miles west of Dubno. The Russians here occupy the so-called Dubno Gardens, which are really forests, forming a kind of natural fortress, surrounded by marshes.

Russians Capture 115,700

The communique this evening reported: The enemy having withdrawn at many points out of reach of our southern armies, our prisoners have increased little and now total 115,700.

We have reached the River Stokhod, a tributary of the Pripiat, north-west of Rojistche. We have occupied Torchyn, west of Lutsk.

A persistent struggle is proceeding on the Strypa front. We have crossed the Dniester and captured Zalestchiki.

Czech scouts have given very valuable assistance to the Russians, as they are intimate with the Volhynian forests. No serious consequences are apprehended from the slight Russian check north of Buczacz, which is attributed to the arrival of German re-inforcements from Pinsk. Any setback here will be nullified by the advance of the Russians along the Dniester, south of Buczacz.

The communique mentions the arrival of the Russians on the left bank of the River Pruth, between Baian and Novokoloutz and that hot fighting is in progress for the Czermitz (? Czernowitz) bridge-head.

The haste of the Austrian flight is made evident by the nature of the material they abandoned, which includes a complete narrow gauge railway, with rolling stock, an aerial railway, huge stores of provisions and automobiles. Even the lofty monument which the Austrians meant to permanently commemorate their victories was left to the mercy of the Russians.

General Lechitsky, who is in command in Bukhovina, is 60 years old. Nearly all his military service has been with the Siberian troops and he served with distinction in the Russo-Japanese war.

Lutzk Defences the Last Word

A correspondent at the front describes the defences of Lutzk as being the last word in military science. The town was surrounded by nineteen rows of entanglements. The order to attack was given at dawn on Wednesday and the issue hung in the balance till noon, when the Russians breached the enemy's positions near the village of Podgauzy.

All despatches increase the significance of the advance made by the Russians. There is reason to believe that they have succeeded in separating the Austrian and German armies and are now so closely threatening Czernowitz that the Austrians are hastily retreating, blowing up bridges and supplies, as numerous explosions have been heard.

The Russians are attacking the important bridge-head at Zaleschyki, 40 miles north-north-west of Czernowitz.

Military experts, while dwelling on the marvellous success of the magnificent Russian effort, deprecate excessive anticipations, pending further developments. It is worthy of note that Marshal von Hindenburg has begun the move in the north which he has long prepared, though it is believed that his forces were considerably depleted for the attack on Verdun, while the German naval losses militate against the great combined attack by sea and land which is believed to have been planned.

Strive to Check Russians

Peking, June 11.—The following official communique from Petrograd, dated June 10, has been handed to Reuter's Agency by the Russian Legation:—The battle is continuing in Volhynia and Galicia. The Germans are endeavoring to arrest the progress of the wedge we have driven into their front.

German units have been noticed to arrive from the region north of Polessie. There are a great number of Germans among the prisoners taken by us.

Notwithstanding the enemy's fierce resistance, we are advancing along the whole front from the River Pripiat to the Rumanian frontier. On many sectors, our cavalry had the opportunity of charging the enemy. The following episodes of the fighting are known at present:

An attack by a company of Cossacks at Suska, east of Lutzk, ended with the Cossacks capturing two guns, eight caissons and 200 cases of ammunition. The capture by our scouts at Boriatin, south-east of Lutzk, of two ten centimeter guns, also four officers and 160 men and at Debriatin, on the Ikva, below Mlynov, of one ten centimeter gun and thirty-five cases of ammunition. On one of the sectors, among other booty, we captured thirty asphyxiating gas reservoirs.

Young Soldiers' Valor

The young units of our armies are vieing in valor with the famous old regiments. Thus, the young regiments of one of our divisions, formed from militia units, crushed the enemy on the River Styr by an impetuous blow and, closely following them, rushed the bridge-head work on the borough of Rojitze, capturing 2,500 Germans and Austrians, several machine-guns and other rich booty.

We have crossed the River Strypa and our troops have reached the River Glota (Potok). General Mikulin was badly wounded while directing the advance on one of the sectors.

The number of prisoners has further considerably increased. To the total shown already (958 officers and upwards of 51,000 men, Austrians and Germans) have to be added those captured during yesterday's fighting, namely, 185 officers and 13,714 men. Thus, during the whole operation, there have been registered as prisoners 1,143 officers and 64,714 men.

Defeat All Attacks

In the evening of June 7, the enemy's artillery opened a heavy fire on the region north-east of Krevo (south of Smorgon) and increased it further north. During the night of June 8, the enemy assumed the offensive with large forces, but all their attempts to approach our lines were repulsed by us.

In the region of the station of Molodechno, an enemy aeroplane dropped four bombs. Five German aeroplanes raided the borough of Loguishin, north of Pinsk and dropped eighty bombs. One of the aeroplanes was brought down by our artillery and fell in the German trenches.

The Turkish front.—In the Trebizond region, our scouts ejected the Turks from a convent, south of the village of Khortokop. In the direction of Humishkhan, our troops rushed the enemy's position, capturing prisoners, a bomb-thrower, all the stores and a tent camp. The enemy's counter-attack was defeated by our fire.

News Brevities

A Japanese despatch says that the Peking authorities asked that the foreign banks of the five Powers concerned pay $2,000,000 to save the money market in Shanghai. At first it was for both the Bank of China and the Bank of Communications, but lately the Waichiaopu has informed the diplomatic corps in Peking that the funds to save the money market in Shanghai will be confined to the Shanghai branch of the Bank of China.

* * *

The Eastern News Agency (Japanese) quotes a Harbin telegram as saying that the proposed route of the North Manchurian Railway of Russia is from Toitsingshan to Heiho, via Halancheng, Suihua, Tungpei, Nonkiang to Algun.

* * *

Commencing today the cars of Route 1 (Bubbling Well and Bund Bridge) will run through to the French Settlement to the terminus at Marche de L'Est. This will get rid of the congested terminus close to the Shanghai Club and at the same time provide a useful through connection.

* * *

Fire broke out at 10 o'clock yesterday afternoon in a Chinese house at 515 Annam Road. A general alarm was given. On arrival the Fire Brigade found that some bedding had been on fire but had been extinguished by the inmates.

* * *

A special memorial service for the late Lord Kitchener will be held by the Jewish Communal Association at the Synagogue Beth El at 5.15 this afternoon. British and allied Jews are invited.

* * *

The Municipal Gazette announces that Mr. G. de Rossi has taken over the duties of the Italian Consulate-General here. The retiring consul general, Mr. L. Scelsi, wrote to Mr. E. C. Pearce, Chairman of the Municipal Council: "I avail myself of this opportunity to express to you and to the members of the Municipal Council my warmest thanks for the courtesy and the friendly spirit always shown in our official intercourse, which has certainly facilitated the performance of my duties in this Settlement."

* * *

The Municipal Gazette states that a letter from Mr. G. Barjona, Consul-General for Portugal, informs the Council that, from June 3 and during his temporary absence from Shanghai, Mr. M. de Nascimento, Secretary of Legation, will be in charge of the Consulate-General.

* * *

The Great Northern Telegraph Company give notice that, in accordance with a notification from the Chinese Government, the various restrictions which have, for some time, been in force for telegrams exchanged with Chekiang, Hunan, Kweichow, Kwangtung (Canton), Kwangsi and Yunnan, have now, to some extent, been done away with. Private telegrams for these provinces may now be accepted, if compiled in plain English or Chinese. Foreign telegrams in code are also admitted, provided they bear a consular signature and seal as a guarantee that the contents are of bona fide private or commercial nature. The telegrams are subject to Chinese Government censorship and are only accepted at sender's risk. In case telegrams for these provinces have to transit Hongkong they must fulfil the usual British censorship conditions.

'Be More Strenuous' Is Mayor Rose's Advice To Americans in China

Must Let Home Country Know Of Immense Resources Only Awaiting Development

A stirring appeal to Americans to make more strenuous efforts for the upbuilding of China and the development of her resources was made by Mr. David S. Rose, former Mayor of Milwaukee, at the meeting of the American Tiffin Club in the Palace Hotel, yesterday noon. Every American should make it a point, said Mr. Rose, to let his friends at home know of the resources here awaiting only modern machinery to become immensely profitable.

Mr. Rose recounted, as a case in point, the manner in which he had been instrumental in interesting one of the largest tanners in the United States in the installation of a modern plant in China, as the last word before he left home came from a friend who wished to buy hides, and almost the first official he met in China urged that Americans enter the tanning business here.

Mr. W. S. Fleming, who is leaving this week for a short trip home, was among the sixty Shanghai Americans present. Among the visitors at the tables besides the speaker were the following:

Chas. K. Eagle and Robert Lang, of J. H. and C. K. Eagle, New York, N.Y.

Joseph J. Keegan and Hilliard J. Rosencrantz, Vice Presidents of Gaston, Williams and Wigmore, of New York, in charge of the Far Eastern Division.

Frank M. Brockman, Associate General Secretary, Y.M.C.A., Seoul and representing International Y.M.C.A. Committee in Korea.

I. Sternefeld, Engineer and Special Representative, Westinghouse Electric Export Co., New York.

R. S. Cole, Far Eastern Manager, Hup Motor Co.

R. D. Sheldon, Foreign Sales Manager, Vacuum Oil Co.

With the advent of warm weather, the holding of further luncheons will be governed by current requirements, it being announced that the American University Club would permanently set aside the first Wednesday of each month for its tiffin, to which all members and their friends are cordially invited.

Mr. Rose's Speech

Mr. Rose was introduced in characteristic manner by Consul General Sammons who presided. Mr. Rose said in part:

"This gathering affords another delightful experience to be classed with the many others that I have enjoyed since coming to China nearly six months ago.

"I find here a gathering of young men from my own country, representing important business enterprises ten thousand miles from our homes, fired by strong ambition to accomplish great results, and moved by indomitable energy and perseverance for motive power. They may be a potential agency, if they will, in spreading American commerce in China. They may make of themselves the most effective agents in awakening an interest among our American manufacturers in Chinese opportunities, for by merely expressing their progressive ideas and describing their observations in their usual correspondence they cannot fail of doing great good. You are the pioneers of trade development, the leaders of commercial activities, and the advance scouts for the American army of progress.

"My mission to China was to make an unprejudiced survey of opportunities for industrial investments. I early concluded that the industries that should be installed are those that will use the raw materials that may be found here; raw materials that are now being exported but which may be manufactured within the borders of China and the products sold to the Chinese. Any surplus may be as well shipped to market from China as from America while the low price of labor will more than make good any difference in cost in freights.

His Personal Experience

"At my first meeting with the then Minister of Agriculture and Commerce he inquired if I might assist in securing the establishment of a tannery of sufficient proportions to handle the hide supply of China. It was a remarkable coincidence that just before I left the States I was requested by one of our largest leather manufacturers to keep an eye out for a chance to install a tannery here.

"China exports hides and skins approximating in value ten millions per year while she imports five millions of dollars in leather. The installation of a great tannery may be undertaken with promise of good profit, in my humble judgment. It will be a good thing for our country, for the European and Mexican wars have cut off our hide supply from those countries; open ranging is a thing of the past, and our tanneries are begging for the needed materials. It will be a good thing for China for it will give employment to Chinese labor and a home supply of leather manufactured from her own raw materials.

"I speak of this only as one illustration of many opportunities for the safe and profitable investment of American capital in China, as I have judged conditions.

"The one great difficulty that stands in the way of extending American commerce in China is that our country is not organized to do business here. We are not working to a system. Great Britain, Germany and France have entrenched themselves by persistent, untiring, well-directed effort. They have built great monuments to their genius that proclaim their enterprise.

"You young men have a mighty work before you. Organized effort backed by organized capital will solve the problem and we were never so well equipped as now."

Mr. Rose was heartily applauded. At the end Mr. W. S. Fleming responded to the wishes of the Club, expressed by Consul General Sammons, for a pleasant trip home.

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1853.

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund 1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders 1,200,000

Head Office:
38 Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Court of Directors:
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Goschen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Feet Mitchell, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:
The Bank of England.
The London City & Midland Bank, Limited.
The London County & Westminster Bank, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar	Hongkong	Peking
Bangkok	Ilollo	Penang
Batavia	Ipoh	Puket
Bombay	Karachi	Rangoon
Calcutta	Klang	Saigon
Canton	Kobe	Seremban
Cebu	Kuala-Lumpur	Singapore
Colombo	Madras	Shanghai
Delhi	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taiping
Haipheng	Medan	(F.M.S.)
Hankow	New York	Tientsin
		Yokohama

Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for Collection. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Account, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

W. B. SUTHERLAND,
Manager.

Banque de L'Indo-Chine

Capital .....Frs. 48,000,000.00
Reserves .....Frs. 48,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:

Bangkok	Hanoi	Saigon
Battambang	Hongkong	Shanghai
Canton	Mongtze	Singapore
Djibouti	Noumea	Tientsin
Pondichery	Peking	Tourane
Haiphong	Papeete	
Hankeou	Pnom-Penh	

Bankers:

In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.

In London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN,
Manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique
Societe Anonyme
Paid-up Capital .....Fr. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.
London Office: 2 Bishopsgate. Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam.

President:
JEAN JADOT,
Gouverneur Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers:
London: Martin's Bank, Ltd.
Brussels: Societe Generale de Belgique.
Antwerp: Banque d'Anvers.
Paris: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Anonyme.
Lyons and Marseilles: comptoir National d'Escompte d'Paris.
New York: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Taels and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

W. A. HOEHN,
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—
Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2s. $15,000,000
Silver 18,000,000
$33,000,000

Reserve liability of Proprietors $15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG.

Court of Directors:
W. L. Pattenden, Esq., Chairman.
S. H. Dodwell, Esq., Deputy
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq. [Chairman.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.
Hon. Mr. D. Landale.
J. A. Plummer, Esq.
Hon. Mr. E. Shellim.

Chief Manager:
Hongkong—N. J. Stabb.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy	Ipoh	Peking
Bangkok	Johore	Penang
Batavia	Kobe	Rangoon
Bombay	Kuala-Lumpur	Saigon
Calcutta	London	S. Francisco
Canton	Lyons	Shanghai
Colombo	Malacca	Singapore
Foochow	Manila	Sourabaya
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Harbin	New York	Tsingtau
Ilollo		Yokohama

London Bankers:
London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.
Sub-Agency: 9, Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN,
Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

	Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid)	45,000,000
Reserve Fund	22,000,000
	Kpg. Tls.
Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government	3,500,000
Reserve Fund	1,733,000

Head Office: Petrograd.
Paris Office: 9, Rue Boudreau.
London Office: 64, Old Broad St., E.C.

Bankers:
London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
Paris: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
Lyons: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

Far Eastern Branches and Agencies

Bombay	Hailan	Peking
Calcutta	Hankow	Shanghai
Changchun	Harbin	Tientsin
(Kwan-chendze)	Hongkong	Tsingtau
Chefoo	Newchwang	Vladivostock
Dalny (Dairen)	Nicolayowsk	Yokohama

85 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.

Interest allowed on Current Account and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

Safe Deposit Boxes

J. JEZIERSKI,
Q. CARRERE,
Managers for China and Japan.

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

Paid-up Capital $200,000.

All kinds of banking business transacted.

Currency Exchange a speciality.

Special department for handling loans against warehouse receipts and other commercial paper.

Interest on Tael current accounts 2%.

Particulars of interest allowed on Dollar current accounts and fixed deposits can be obtained on application.

K. P. Chen,
General Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Head Office:
60, Wall Street, New York

London Branch:
31, Bishopsgate, E. C.

Capital paid-up .....U.S. $3,250,000
Reserve and Undivided
Profits .....U.S. 4,210,000
U.S. $7,460,000

London Bankers:
Bank of England.
National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.

Branches and Agents All over the world.

THE CORPORATION transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business, issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, available in the United States of America and in all other parts of the world, receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and on FIXED DEPOSIT upon terms which can be ascertained on application.

G. HOGG,
Manager.

1a Kiukiang Road.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1, or over $100, will be received at one time.

Not more than $1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of $5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Banque Industrielle de Chine.

Capital ..... Francs 45,000,000
One-third of the Capital, i.e. Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1918.

President, Andre Berthelot.
General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

Head Office
74, Rue St. Lazare, Paris.

Branches in Peking, Tientsin and Shanghai

BANKERS:
In France: Societe Generals pour le Development du Commerce et du l'Industrie en France.
In London: London, County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

G. LION,
Manager.
1, French Bund, Shanghai.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(*Established* 1880.)

Head Office: Yokohama, Japan.

Capital Subscribed	Yen	48,000,000
Capital Paid-up	„	30,000,000
Reserve Fund	„	20,400,000

London Bankers:
Union of London & Smith's Bank,
The London Joint Stock Bank, Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies:

Antunghsin	London	Port Arthur
Bombay	Liaoyang	S. Francisco
Calcutta	Los Angeles	Sydney
Changchun	Lyons	Sinanfu
Dalny	Mukden	Tiehling
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Harbin	Newchwang	Tokio
Hongkong	New York	Tsingtau
Honolulu	Osaka	
Kobe	Peking	

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa and China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America, and every description of Banking and exchange business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Authorised Capital	£1,500,000
Subscribed Capital	1,125,000
Paid-up Capital	562,500
Reserve Fund	556,000

Head Office, 15 Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.

London Bankers.
Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

Branches & Agencies.

Bombay	Howrah	Madras
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Port Louis
Delhi	Kota Bahru	(Mauritius)
Galle	(Kelantan)	Rangoon
Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
	Singapore.	

Shanghai Branch.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2% per annum and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. T. BEATH.
Acting Manager.
7 Nanking Road, 9753

Nederlandsche Handel-Maatschappij

(Netherlands Trading Society)

Established 1824.

Paid-up Capital—
Golds. 50,000,000 (about £4,167,000)
Reserve Fund—
Golds. 9,237,150 (about £769,763)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM
Head Agency: BATAVIA
Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Branches:

Bandjermasin	Padang	Soerakarta
Bandoeng	Palembang	Tandjong Balei
Cheribon	Pekalongan	Tebing-Tinggi
Djember	Penang	Tegal
Djokjakarta	Pontianak	Telok-Betong
Hongkong	Rangoon	Tjilatap
Kota-Radja	Semarang	Weltevreden
Makassar	Singapore	
Medan	Soerabaia	

London Bankers:—
Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ld.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents, and transacts banking business of every description.

Current accounts kept in taels and dollars.

Shanghai Interest Allowed on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. I. WYNBERG,
Acting Agent.

THE BANK OF TERRITORIAL DEVELOPMENT OF CHINA, LIMITED

33 Nanking Road: Tel. Nos. 3893-4492.

Chartered By The Central Government, 1914
"THE PREMIER CHINESE BANK IN THE ORIENT."
Head Office: Peking

Authorized Capital	$20,000,000.00
Subscribed Capital	14,000,000.00
Fully Paid Up Capital	4,000,000.00
Liabilities	$10,000,000.00

Board of Directors:
Chairman: Mr. Wang Yi-tang, ex-Tartar General of Mongolian Frontier and now General Advisor to Yuan Shih-k'ai.
Vice-Chairman: Mr. Feng Ling-peh, President of the United Chamber of Commerce in Peking.
Mr. Chin Char, Chairman of the Bureau of Commerce and Labour of the Central Board of Commerce.
Mr. Tao Te-kuang, M. A., Cornell University, U.S.A., ex-Commissioner On Foreign Loans, now Commissioner on Currency Reform and Advisor on Finance to Li Yuan-hung.
Mr. Liu Ming-chee, Financier and Capitalist, Managing Director for the Chinese Frontier Trading Corporation.
BRANCHES and Sub-Branches in the provinces and Territories of China.

Bankers:
The Eastern Bank, Ltd., London.
National Bank of Commerce, New York.

FOREIGN AGENCIES:

Amsterdam	Manila	Seattle
Bangkok	Malta	Somarang
Batavia	Melbourne	Singapore
Benkolen	Milan	Soerabaya
Bombay	Moscow	Sydney
Calcutta	New York	Tokio
Cheribon	Osaka	Vladivostock
Hongkong	Padang	Wellington
Honolulu	Paris	Yokohama
London	Rangoon	
Macassar	San Francisco	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept in Tales and Dollars; interest allowed in Taels at 2½% per annum, in Dollars at 1½% per annum on the daily balance of over Taels or Dollars 200 respectively.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

The Bank transacts every description of Exchange and Banking business, issues drafts and letters of credit on the above Branches and Agencies.

Advances made on approved securities and local bills discounted.

C. T. HSU, Manager.
Yuhsu Chen, Sub-Manager.
March 10, 1916.

The Bank of China.

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital	$50,000,000
Paid-up Capital	$10,000,000

Head Office: Peking.
Branches and Agencies:
Peking, Tientsin, Newchang, Moukden, Changchun, Harbin, Dairen, Tsinan, Tsingtau, Kaifung Hankow, Ichang, Shanshi, Wuhu, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Nanking, Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Foochow, Canton, Nanchang, Taiyuen, etc., etc.

SHANGHAI BRANCH,
3 Hankow Road.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted. Interests allowed on Current Deposit Account in Taels at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:
For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum.
For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG,
Manager.

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Paid-up Capital: Kungping Taels 10,000,000
Head Office: Peking.
Fifty Branches and Agencies in China.
SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on current accounts and on fixed deposits in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Credits granted on approved securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

5559.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI.

Subscribed Capital	Sh. Tls. 5,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:
For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.
On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL,
Chief Manager.

The Bank of Canton, Limited

Incorporated 1912

Authorised Capital	H. $2,000,000
Subscribed and Paid-up Capital	H. $1,257,880
Reserve Fund	H. $70,000

Head Office:
6, Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Shanghai Office: 2, Ningpo Road.

Drafts granted on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world, Bills of Exchange bought and received for collection and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2% p.a. on daily balance and on Fixed Deposits:
For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.
On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

IUKUUN,
Manager.

Mr. Wilson Eats Peanuts at Circus

Crowd Cheers When President Makes Motion to Throw Hat in Ring

Washington, May 8.—President Wilson went to the circus tonight. Seated on the front row, fanning himself, and Mrs. Wilson with a palm leaf fan and sharing a bag of peanuts with Secretary McAdoo, he apparently lost nothing of the holiday spirit of the occasion. A group of clowns who carried out their antics just in front of him found a particularly appreciative spectator in the President, who many times laughed heartily.

When the party entered the big tent the big crowd cheered. As he passed one of the rings the President took off his hat and laughingly made a motion as if to throw it in. The crowd quickly caught the point and applauded again.

German Factory Offers $25 Premium for Babies

Berlin, May 1.—Twenty-five dollars for "war babies" to fill the gaps made by cannon, machine-guns, rifles, bayonets and hand grenades, is the premimum offered by a Munich motor factory. The firm announces that it will pay that premium to every woman in its employ, or to the wife of an employee, who presents the Fatherland with a future defender or war nurse during 1916.

The premium will be paid until six months after peace shall have been declared. No difference is made in the premium between boy and girl.

A portion of the press is taking up the idea with enthusiasm, and numerous other large concerns are said to be contemplating establishing similar premiums for their employees.

Provision Prices in Local Markets

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollars cents at Hongkew market, as compiled on June 13, 1916.

Butcher's Meat		
Beef	per lb.	14-20
Mutton	„	16-20
Pork	„	25-30
Veal	„	25-30
Fish		
Bream	per lb.	none
Cod	„	14-16
Mandarin	„	20-30
Mackerel	„	16-20
Pomfret	„	16-20
Salmon	„	none
Samli	„	20-25
Soles	„	14-16
Whitebait	„	20
Game, Poultry and Eggs		
Deer	each	none
Duck	„	40-80
Eggs	per doz.	15-16
Fowl	per lb.	20-22
Geese	each	60-1.00
Hare	„	none
Partridge	„	none
Pheasant	„	none
Pigeons	„	15-20
Plover	„	none
Quail	„	none
Snipe	„	none
Turkey	per lb.	none
Teal	each	none
Wild Duck	„	none
Wild Geese	„	none
Woodcock	„	none
Wild Pigeon	„	none
Fruit		
Apples	per lb.	20-25
Apricots	„	10-14
Bananas	„	6-8
Cherries	„	none
Cocoanuts	each	15-20
Chestnuts	per lb.	none
Figs	per doz.	none
Grapes	per lb.	none
Lemons	each	7-8
Lichees	per lb.	20-25
Mangoes	each	20-25
Mangosteens	per doz.	none
Melons	each	none
Oranges	per lb.	16-20
Peaches	„	8-10
Persimmons	„	none
Pineapples	each	none
Peeboes	per lb.	8-10
Plums	per lb.	8-10
Pumeloes	each	none
Pears	per lb.	8-10
Strawberries	„	30
Walnuts	„	10-12
Vegetables		
Artichokes	each	2- 3
Asparagus	per doz.	20-25
Bamboo Shoots	per lb.	none
Broad Beans	„	none
Beetroot	per bunch	1- 2
Cabbages	each	3- 4
Celery	per bunch	2- 3
Carrots	„	3- 4
Cauliflower	each	5- 8
Egg Plant	per lb.	none
French Beans	per lb.	5- 6
Green Corn	each	none
Leeks	per bunch	2- 3
Mushrooms	per lb.	none
Onions	per lb.	2-3
Peas	„	5-6
Potatoes	per pic.	$1.50-1.80
Parsnips	per lb.	3- 4
Radishes	per bunch	1- 2
Spinach	per lb.	2- 3
Tomatoes	„	12-15
Turnips	per bunch	2- 3
Grain and Flour		
Flour, American	per 50 lb.	$4.50
Flour, Shanghai	per 50 lb.	$3.30
Rice	per 200 lb.	$8.00
Milk		
Foreign dairies	per bottles	20
Chinese dairies	„	17
Fodder		
Barley	per 114 lbs.	$2.65
Barn	„	$1.80
Fuel		
House Coal	per ton	Tls. 9.50
Stove Coal	„	Tls.16.00
Firewood	per 60 bundles	$1.00

E. KILNER.

∵ ∴ AMUSEMENTS ∴ ∵

THE Apollo THEATRE

Programme for June 15th
"THE NEW EXPLOITS OF ELAINE"
The Great Mystery Film Serial Featuring Pearl White, Arnold Daly and Edwin Arden.
To-night showing 14th and 15th EPISODES entitled:
"THE HAUNTED HOUSE"
and
"THE SECRET OF THE RING"
Four Reels of Exciting Adventures

"HOW FLOWERS BREATHE"
An instructive and interesting Pathecolor, showing the wonders of botany.

Also the following highly amusing comedies
"WIFFLES' PRESENT"
"CUPID BACKS A WINNER"
"LEADING LIZZIE ASTRAY"
"TITI'S DAY OUT"

VICTORIA THEATRE

PROGRAMME
For 15th June, 1916
"THE LADY IN BLACK"
Comedy
"TOO LATE TO MEND"
Nordisk Art Film in Four Parts
"SPECIAL WAR GRAPHIC"
"SKANEVILLE'S HOME GUARD"
Comedy
"AMBROSE'S FIRST FALSEHOOD"
Keystone Comedy
Do not fail to see
"THE BROKEN COIN"

You can 'phone your WANT AD. now.—Tel. 1432.

OLYMPIC THEATRE

PROGRAMME
For 15th June, 1916
"WHO IS IT?"
Comic
"Love's Intrigue"
Nordisk Art Film in Four Parts
"THE SERVANT PROBLEM"
Comedy
"WANTED A STRONG HAND"
Comic
"THE FATAL NOTE"
L'Ko Comedy

St. George's Gardens

Bubbling Well

Visit the
Open-Air Cinema Theatre
and see a high-class picture programme under ideal conditions.
Every Evening 9.15 p.m.
Best Selected Films;
Latest War Gazettes.
For reservation of boxes or seats
Telephone WEST 802

TOWA CINEMA THEATRE

Corner of Woochang and Chapoo Roads

PROGRAMME
for Thursday, 15th June,
"A VICTIM OF THE CAMORRA"
Three Reels.
A Detective Film of the highest interest, Story based on actual happenings.
The Famous Italian Detective, Petrosino, foully murdered, while investigating crimes in New York.
"HE LOVED THE LADIES."
A Highly Amusing Keystone Comedy
Also Some Other Comic Pictures.
Dress Circle Seats ....30 Cents.

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
June 16	9 P.M.	Vancouver B.C.	Empress of Asia	Br.	C. P. O. S.
.. 27	..	Tacoma	Manila maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
.. 28	..	San Francisco etc.	Hazel Dollar	Am.	Dollar & Co.
July 2	10.30*	Seattle, Wash.	Sado maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 2	P.M.	San Francisco	China	Am	C. M. S. S. Co.
.. 4	P.M.	Vancouver B.C.	Monteagle	Br.	C. P. O. S.
.. 14	P.M.	Vancouver B.C.	Empress of Russia	Br.	C. P. O. S.
.. 16	noon	Seattle, Wash.	Awa maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 21	P.M.	San Francisco	Tenyo maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
.. 24	noon	Seattle, Wash.	Shidzuoka maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Sept 6	P.M.	San Fancisco	China	Am.	C. M. S. S. Co.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

June 16	3.00	Nagasaki etc.	Poltava	Rus.	R. V. F.
.. 16	9 P.M.	Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama	Empress of Asia	Br.	C. P. O. S.
.. 17	11.30*	Moji, Kobe etc.	Kasuga maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 17	11.30*	Nagasaki, Moji	Chikugo maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 17	..	Kobe, Yokohama	Mishima maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 20	noon	Kobe, Yokohama	Paul Lecat	Fr.	Cie M. M.
.. 26	4.00*	Nagasaki, Moji etc.	Yawata maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
July 4	P.M.	Kobe, Yokohama	Atlantique	Fr.	Cie M. M.
.. 4	P.M.	Moji, Kobe etc.	Monteagle	Br.	C.P.O.S.
.. 21	5.00	Nagasaki, Kobe etc.	Tenyo maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

June 16	..	London	City of Vienna	Br.	S. Tomes
.. 18	11.30*	Marseilles via Cape	Katori maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 22	D.L.	Liverpool via Cape	Eurybates	Br.	B. & S.
.. 22	3.00	Marseilles via Suez	Magellan	Fr.	Cie M. M.
.. 22	D.L.	Liverpool via Cape	Idomeneus	Br.	B. & S.
.. 25	9.30*	Marseilles via Suez	Nyanza	Br.	P. & O.
July 1	..	London, Marseilles via Cape	Kashima maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 5	D.L.	London via Cape	Priam	Br.	B. & S.
.. 5	P.M.	Marseilles via Suez	Paul Lecat	Fr.	Cie M. M.
.. 5	D.L.	London via Cape	Antiochus	Br.	B. & S.
.. 18	D.L.	London via Cape	Phemius	Br.	B. & S.
.. 19	P.M.	Marseilles via Suez	Atlantique	Fr.	Cie M. M.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

June 15	A.M.	Amoy, Swatow	Hsinchang	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.
.. 15	9.00*	Hongkong, Canton	Anhui	Br.	B. & S.
.. 15	10.30*	Hongkong	Sado maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 16	D.L.	Amoy, Swatow	Tamsui	Br.	B. & S.
.. 16	P.M.	Ningpo, Wenchow	Poochi	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
.. 16	D.L.	Swatow, Hongkong, Canton	Choysang	Br.	J. M. & Co.
.. 18	A.M.	Foochow	Haean	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
.. 18	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Luchow	Br.	B. & S.
.. 20	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Sinkiang	Br.	B. & S.
.. 22	P.M.	Hongkong	Persia maru	Jap	A. T. Co.
.. 22	..	Takao, Formosa	Keelung maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
.. 23	P.M.	Hongkong	Monteagle	Br.	C. P. O. S.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

June 16	noon	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Kingsing	Br.	J. M. & Co.
.. 16	3.00	Vladivostock	Poltava	Rus.	R. V. F.
.. 16	10.30*	Tsingtao and Dalny	Kobe maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
.. 16	9.00*	Tsingtao and Dalny	Ono maru No. 12	Jap.	S. .R.
.. 17	D.L.	Newchwang	Ichang	Br.	B. & S.
.. 17	D.L.	Newchwang	Singan	Br.	B. & S.
.. 17	D.L.	Newchwang	Shansi	Br.	B. & S.
.. 17	10.00*	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Shuntien	Br.	B. & S.
.. 19	..	Tientsin, Dalny	Joshin maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
.. 20	3.00	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Tungchow	Br.	B. & S.
.. 20	2.00	Dalny direct	Sakaki maru	Jap.	S. M. R.

FOR RIVER PORTS

June 15	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Yohyang maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
.. 15	M.N.	do	Luenho	Br.	J. M. & Co.
.. 16	M.N.	do	Tachang maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
.. 16	M.N.	do	Kianghsin	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
.. 16	M.N.	do	Wuchang	Br.	B. & S.
.. 16	M.N.	do	Suiwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
.. 17	M.N.	do	Tatung	Br.	B. & S.
.. 17	M.N.	do	Siangyang maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
.. 18	M.N.	do	Kiangyung	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
.. 19	M.N.	do	Kiangyu	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
.. 19	M.N.	do	Tafoo maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
.. 20	M.N.	do	Nanyang maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
.. 20	M.N.	do	Luenyi	Br.	B. & S.
.. 21	M.N.	do	Poyang	Br.	B. & S.
.. 22	M.N.	do	Taiee maru	Jap.	N. K. K.

*A.M. M.N.—Midnight. D.L.—Daylight.

Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
June 14	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	2868	Br.	B. & S.	CNCW
June 14	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	2151	Chi.	N.S.N. Co.	NSCW
June 14	Vladivostock	Poltava	1960	Rus.	R. V. Fleet	9 p
June 14	Swatow	Chihli	1431	Br.	B. & S.	
June 14	Hongkong	Choysang	1424	Br.	J. M. & Co.	SHW
June 14	Japan	Itsukushima maru	2609	Jap.	A. T. Co.	
June 14	Hongkong	Empire	2843	Br.	E. & A.	
June 14	Japan	Chikugo maru	1446	Jap.	N. Y. K.	NYKW
June 14	Chinwangtao	Atsuta maru	1847	Jap.	K. M. A.	
June 14	Hankow	Luenho	1735	Br.	J. M. & Co.	SHW
June 14	Japan	Kasuga maru	2387	Jap.	N. Y. K.	

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents
June 14	Hankow etc.	Loongwo	2386	Br.	J. M. & Co.
.. 14	Hongkong, Canton	Kwangtah	1536	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
.. 14	Hankow etc.	Tungting	1264	Br.	B. & S.
.. 14	Hankow etc.	Whasheng	711	Chi.	China S. S Co.
.. 14	Hankow etc.	Fengyang maru	2868	Jap.	N. K. K.
.. 14	Japan	Bombay maru	3196	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 14	Vancouver B. C.	Arabien	3004	Dan.	C. P. O. S.
.. 14	Wuhu	Wenchow	560	Br.	B. & S.
.. 14	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	2868	Br.	B. & S.
.. 14	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	2151	Chi.	N. S. N. Co.

THE KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION

Have Regular Sailings to

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and to

TIENTSIN DIRECT

For Freight or Passage, apply to the Agent.

KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION

1, Jinkee Road Telephone 319

(Tickets Interchangeable With All Local Companies)

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. Yohyang Maru, Captain A. E. Inwood, will be despatched from the Pootung N.K.K. Wharf on Thursday, June 15 at midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Str. Kianghsin, Capt. Milligan, will leave on Thursday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. Tachang Maru, Captain H. Yamashita, will be despatched from the Pootung N.K.K. Wharf on Friday, June 16 at midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

For Southern Ports

AMOY and SWATOW.—The str. Hsinchang, Capt. Wm. Munro, will leave on Thursday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

WENCHOW via NINGPO.—The Str. Poochi, Capt. C. Taylor, will leave on Friday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

FOOCHOW.—The Str. Haean, Capt. F. H. Wallace, will leave on Sunday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

TAKAO (Formosa) via FOOCHOW and KEELUNG.—The Str. Keelung Maru, Captain K. Saito, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtzsepoo wharf on 22nd inst. For Freight or Passage, apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, Agents, No. 5, The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HONGKONG.—The s.s. Persia Maru, will be despatched on Thursday, June 22. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For passage apply to The American Trading Company.

For Northern Ports

TSINGTAU, TIENTSIN and DAIREN.—The Str. Joshin Maru, Captain T. Narushima, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtzsepoo wharf on 19th inst. For Freight or Passage, apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, Agents, No. 5, The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

For Foreign Ports

SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU.—The s.s. Tenyo Maru 22,000 tons, Capt. H. S. Smith, will be despatched on Friday, July 21, 1916. Passengers booked to all points in America, and ports in Great Britain and Europe. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For freight or passage apply to The American Trading Company.

For Japan

NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.—The s.s. Tenyo Maru 22,000 tons, Capt. H. S. Smith, will be despatched on Friday, July 21, 1916. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For freight or passage apply to The American Trading Company.

Shipping Items

The I.-C. s.s. Wosang will leave Hongkong for Shanghai today.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tachang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.

The I.-C. s.s. Suiwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.

The C.N. s.s. Wuchang left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.

The C.M. s.s. Haean left Foochow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyung left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Tatung left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyu left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Siangyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tafoo Maru left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Sinkiang left Hongkong for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Tungchow left Tientsin for Shanghai via Weihaiwei and Chefoo on Tuesday.

The I.-C. s.s. Yusang left Swatow for Shanghai on Monday.

The I.-C. s.s. Koonshing, left Tientsin for Shanghai via Chefoo and Weihaiwei on Tuesday.

The I.-C. s.s. Tuckwo will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Luenyi will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Yingchow will leave Hongkong for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Fengtien will leave Tientsin for Shanghai via Weihaiwei and Chefoo today.

The N.K.K. s.s. Nanyang Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangkwan will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Poyang will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

Men-of-War In Port

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag and Rating	Tons	Guns	Men	Commander
8 II	April 8	Cruise	Brooklyn**	Am cru.	9215	20	500	Day
Ini D W	June 5	Cruise	Cincinnati	Am cru.	3213	17	298	Fewel

**Flagship, Far Eastern Squadron.

Admiral A. H. Winterhalter in command.

The French gunboats D. de Lagree and Deoidee, the Japanese gunboats Fushimi, Sumida and Toba, and the British gunboat Woodlark are not included in this list, being dismantled.

Vessels In Harbor And At Woosung

Arrived	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Nov 14	Hankow	Albenga	2769	Ger.	Carlowitz	USA
June 12	Hongkong	Anhui	1355	Br.	B. & S.	WTW
Aug 4	Hongkong	Bohemia	4282	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	B VII
Aug 5	Hongkong	China	8868	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	CMEW
June 1	Amoy	Chiyuen	2111	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
Aug 8	Hongkong	D. Rickmers	2651	Ger.	H. D. & Co.	USA
Apr 14	Hongkong	Elesabeth	4131	Nor.	Wallem & Co.	B. IV
Dec 27	Nanking	Fortuna	182	Ger.	H. D. & Co	10 p
June 11	Japan	Fumi maru	1569	Jap.	Satoh Shokai	USB
May 30	Foochow	Hsinkong	1267	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
June 8	Japan	Hsinchang	1258	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.	KLYW
June 3	Swatow	Ichang	1227	Br.	B. & S.	CNWP
Apr 22	Hongkong	Kwanglee	4681	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.	KLYW
May 23	Hankow	Kinling	2511	Br.	B. & S.	CNWP
May 26	Hankow	Kiangyung	1451	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
June 11	Hankow	Kiangyu	1490	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
June 12	Hankow	Kiangtoo	1468	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.	KLYW
June 13	Hankow	Kaiping	378	Br.	K. M. A.	KMAW
June 13	Hankow	Kianghsin	1210	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
July 16	Hankow	Meidah	1682	Ger.	Melchers	NGLB 1
July 30	Hankow	Meilee	1682	Ger.	Melchers	NGLB 1
June 2	Hankow	Meifoo	406	Am.	S. Oil Co	SOCW
June 7	Hankow	Meian	461	Am.	S. Oil Co.	HYPW
June 12	Hankow	Ningshao	1920	Chi.	N. S. S. Co.	NSCW
June 12	Hankow	Ngankin	1719	Br.	B. & S.	CNW
June 13	Chinwangtao	Neisei maru	1529	Jap.	K. M. A.	KMAW
May 24	Cruise	Pacific	727	Dan.	G. N. T. Co	9 p
June 13	Wenchow	Poochi	631	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
July 30	Tsingtao	Sikiang	1840	Ger.	H. A. L.	Int D W
July 30	Hongkong	Silesia	5446	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	S VIII
Dec 16	Yangtse	Shuhun	495	Chi.	S. N. Co	KNDW
June 10	Cruise	Store Nordiske	596	Dan.	G.-N. T. Co.	8 p
June 13	Kobe	Sarmiento	2831	Arg.	Tr. ship	I C
June 10	Hankow	Tungwo	961	Br.	J. M. & Co.	HW
June 11	Hankow	Tachi maru	1288	Jap.	N. K. K.	LPDUW
June 13	Hankow	Yohyang maru	1917	Jap.	N. K. K.	NYKW

The silk shipped per R.M. s.s. Empress of Russia from Shanghai on May 20, arrived at New York on June 10.

The R.M. s.s. Empress of Asia left Hongkong yesterday at noon, and is due at Woosung tomorrow at noon. She will be despatched for Vancouver, B. C., via Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Victoria, B. C., on the same day, and the tender Alexandra will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. and 9 p.m. to convey passengers and mails to Woosung.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinming will leave Foochow for Shanghai on the 17th instant.

The I.-C. s.s. Kingsing left Tsingtao for Shanghai at 11 a.m. on Tuesday.

The P. and O. s.s. Malwa, with the outward mail of the 1st arrived at Port Said on the 10th.

The E. and A. s.s. Eastern left Sydney for usual Eastern ports on the 10th and is expected to arrive here on the 8th July.

Passengers Arrived

Per R.V.F. s.s. Poltava from Vladivostock:—Mr. Tes, Mrs. Tausen, Mr. Barrett, Mr. Berg, Mr. Sadikoff, Mr. Dagoroff, Mr. Uwadieff, Mrs. Yukuovskaya and child.

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Chikugo Maru from Japan:—Mr. G. Sakata, Mr. K. Kishida, Mr. G. Wong, Mr. T. Mori, Mr. G. Mizuno, Mr. T. Yamasaki, Mrs. M. Matsuzaki.

Per I.-C. s.s. Luenho from Hankow:—Rev. Rendlaw, Mr. A. F. Allson, Dr. and Mrs. Hill, Rev. and Mrs. Warmsturn, and Rev. and Mrs. Howe and 3 children.

Per C.N. s.s. Hsin Peking from Ningpo:—Miss Dawson, Mr. Mrs. and Miss Barlow, and Mr. Namdau.

Per N.S. s.s. Hsin Ningshao from Ningpo:—Miss Mugallo, and Mr. C. H. Tricker.

Per C.N. s.s. Chihli from Swatow:—Mrs. Waters, and Mr. Kenny.

Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Limited

Trans-Pacific Lines

To

Canada, U. S. & Europe.

(Subject to Change)

Empress of Asia	June 16
Monteagle	July 4
Empress of Russia	14
Empress of Japan....	July 28
Empress of Asia	Aug. 11
Monteagle	Sept. 2
Empress of Russia ..	Sept. 8
Empress of Japan ...	Sept. 22
Empress of Asia	Oct. 6
Empress of Russia ..	Nov. 3

For further information apply to

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To San Francisco from Shanghai by Semi-Tropical Route, via Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu

PROPOSED SAILINGS FOR SAN FRANCISCO

S.S.	"TENYO MARU"	22,000 tons	July 21
,,	"SHINYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Aug. 18
,,	"TENYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Oct. 7
,,	"SHINYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Nov. 4
,,	"TENYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Dec. 23

From Nagasaki to San Francisco

S.S.	"PERSIA MARU"	9,000 tons	July 11
,,	"NIPPON MARU"	11,000 tons	Aug. 8
,,	"PERSIA MARU"	9,000 tons	Sept. 26
,,	"NIPPON MARU"	11,000 tons	Oct. 24
,,	"PERSIA MARU"	9,000 tons	Dec. 12

Fran Nagasagi to Manila

S.S.	"TENYO MARU"	22,000 tons	July 2
,,	"SHINYO MARU"	22,000 tons	July 30
,,	"TENYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Sept. 16
,,	"SHINYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Oct. 14
,,	"TENYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Dec. 9

All the steamers of this Company are equipped with wireless electric fans in all staterooms, electric light in all berths, swimming tanks and all conveniences.

THROUGH TICKETS and BILLS OF LADING issued to San Francisco to the principal cities of the United States and Canada by the Overland Railways, to Mexico, Central and South American ports, and through tickets to Europe by connecting New York and St. Lawrence lines. Particulars of the various routes to be had on application. All passage money payable in local currency at rate of exchange on day of purchase.

SPECIAL REDUCED RATES by the s.s. "Nippon Maru," and s.s. "Persia Maru" affording superior accommodation at reduced rates.

Round-trip tickets at reduced rates. Lay-over privileges allowed at all ports of call. Through rates include rail transportation between Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama, if desired.

RETURN PORTION of round trip Trans-Pacific passage of the Canadian Pacific Railway Co., from Vancouver to Shanghai will be honored by this Company to San Francisco, or vice versa.

For further information, rates of passage money and freight, apply to

THE AMERICAN TRADING COMPANY, *Agents.*

Telephone No. 3229. 53, Szechuen Road.

DOLLAR S. S. LINE

Pacific Service

PROPOSED SAILINGS

S. S. Hazel Dollar . . . . about June 28th

Will accept cargo for San Francisco, San Pedro, Seattle. Tacoma, Portland and Vancouver.

Through Bills of Lading issued to the principal cities of the United States and Canada.

For further information as to freight rates, apply to

THE ROBERT DOLLAR CO.

Union Building, corner of Canton Road and Bund

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CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

S.S. CHINA

(AMERICAN REGISTRY)

WILL SAIL FROM SHANGHAI FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA NAGASAKI, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU

JULY 2. SEPT. 8, NOV. 13.

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH-CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE AT INTERMEDIATE RATE

REDUCED RATES TO MISSIONARIES

FOR HONGKONG

JUNE 16. AUG 24. OCT. 28.

G. J. PETROCELLI, FRT. AND PASS. AGENT

NO. 6 KIUKIANG ROAD,

'PHONE 4773. 4TH FLOOR

LEADING BRITISH GATHER TO HONOR LD. KITCHENER

Notable Assembly of Royalty And Leading Men at St. Paul's Memorial

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, June 12.—Despite wretched weather, there were great crowds at the Kitchener memorial service, which was held at St. Paul's at noon, today. The service was attended by the King and Queen, Queen Alexandra, other Royalties, the Premier, many members of the Cabinet, peers, members of the House of Commons, representatives of the navy and army, the Government departments, public bodies, the Dominions, India, the Allies and neutral countries.

The service was similar to that used at the burial of Lord Roberts. The scene in the cathedral was most impressive. The building was packed with a black-clad congregation, relieved by soldiers in khaki and the scarlet robes of the Corporation of London.

The distinguished personages present were seated in a reserved enclosure facing the choir. The service was conducted by the Primate and the Bishop of London. It commenced with singing: "Abide with me," Lord Kitchener's favorite hymn and concluded with the Last Post and the National Anthem.

Memorial services were held throughout the country. There were many other notable tributes paid to his memory.

The Stock Exchange and the principal markets were closed during the service at St. Paul's.

Over $7,000 Paid At Belgian Fete

(Continued from Page 1)

each with a small Japanese flag, besides exhibitions of jiujutsu, fencing and special fireworks. The latter was under the direction of Mr. Saito, of the Japanese consulate general, and others. The Shanghai Jewish School received much favorable comment. Children of this school in special costumes went through Russian dances and performed Irish reels and jigs.

Marvel of Organization

The complete success of the day is due to the excellent organization which prepared and staged it. The first inception of the idea was a week and a half before the afternoon set for it. Sub-committees were quickly appointed and went to their work with a will, the results of which were evident to the crowds yesterday. Mr. C. M. Bain, director general, is especially to be complimented. Committees are given below:—

Sir Everard and Lady Fraser.

Sir Havilland and Lady de Sausmares.

Consuls:—
Belgium, D. Siffert.
France, E. Naggiar.
Italy, G. de Rossi.
Japan, A. Ariyoshi.
Russia, V. Grosse.
Presidents of Clubs.

Members of the Committee of the British Patriotic League:—Drs. Reed and Ross, Capt. D'Oliveyra, Jemadar Buddha Singh, Messrs. Bain, Simms, Mossop, Parsons, Exra, Lalcaca, Stewart, Prentice, Kerfoot, E. M. Ross, and Lanning.

Messrs. E. C. Pearce, T. E. Trueman, E. J. Hogg, Capt. Supt. McEuen, D. McColl and the Chairman, French Municipal Council.

British Tent:—Lady Fraser, assisted by Mesdames Phillips, Sutherland, White and Wilkinson.

Lady De Sausmarez, assisted by Mesdames Skinner Turner and Hanwell.

Mrs. Pearce, assisted by Mesdames Hickling, J. Johnstone, Mackie and McNeill.

French Tent:—Madame Fano, assisted by other French ladies.

Russian Tent:—Madame Grosse, assisted by other Russian ladies.

Portuguese Tent:—Madame Tavares, assisted by other Portuguese ladies.

Belgian and Italian Stall for Ice Cream. In charge of Madame Straetmans and Madame Denegri, assisted by other Belgian and Italian ladies.

Portuguese Sub-Committee:—Madame Tavares and Mr. A. F. de Lapro Barradas.

Portuguese Sweet Stall:—Mdlles. Frida Barradas, Ferras, Souza and Diniz.

Portuguese Fish Pond. Madame M. Barradas (assisted).

The Mandolin Band (Portuguese):—Madame Barradas and Mdlles. Marie Souza, Hermila Souza, Lily Souza, Hilda Ozorio and Helena Noronha.

Baden-Powell Boy Scouts:—Under Scout Master Macdonald.

Vaudeville:—In charge of Mrs. Quin, Mrs. Ezra, Mrs. Stephen, and Messrs. Rousse and Quin, assisted by Madame Maybon, Mrs. Sutherland, Miss Sharp, Miss Macleod, the Misses Newcomb and Mr. E. P. Graham Barrow; Prof. Papini's Band and Mr. K. Bagdon, Piper. Tea ladies in connection with above:—Mrs. Hummel, Mrs. Kenneth Newman, Mrs. Master, Mrs. Blix, the Misses Petersen, Cox, Elias, Sopher, Howard, Arthur, Nora Arthur and Cynthia Lowe.

Punch and Judy Show:—Conducted by Mrs. Armistead, Mrs. Lambert and Miss Belbin, with Alan Hall and Geoffrey Bichard.

Committee in charge of school features Mesdames Bichard, Cornfoot, Patterson, Meyhew and Fraser, Messrs. Billings, Graham Barrow, A. J. Stewart and H. B. Stewart.

Children's Games:—In charge of Mrs. Simms, assisted by Mrs. Bichard, Mrs. D. H. Read, Mrs. D. MacDonald, Miss H. Newcomb and Miss Symons.

Donkey Races:—In charge of Mr. and Mrs. Percy Crighton.

Football Competition:—Arranged by the Marine Engineers' Institute.

Throwing the Cricket Ball:—In charge of Mr. A. E. Lanning.

Shooting Range:—In charge of Mr. L. E. Canning, Staff-Sergt. Wise and C. M. S. Rose.

Shooting the Chute:—Specially designed by, and erected under the supervision of Mr. H. Ross of the Public Works Department. Decorations by Mr. D. MacKay. Sub-Committee in charge:—Dr. and Mrs. Noel Davis, Mr. J. H. Teesdale, Mr. and Mrs. I. Tuxford, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Clear.

Snowballing:—Arranged by Mr. Scott.

Giant Stride:—In charge of Mr. H. R. Hertslet.

Aunt Sally:—In charge of Mr. Hubbard.

"Breaking up the Happy Home.":—In charge of Mr. A. J. Daniels.

Aerial Flight:—In charge of Captain Riggs.

Window Push:—In charge of Mr. Martin.

British Fish Pond:—In charge of Mrs. Noel, assisted by Mrs. John Haya, Mrs. P. Massey, Mrs. Dick, Mrs. McIlraith, Mrs. Gordon, Mrs. T. A. Clark, Mrs. Goodale. (Over 800 toys were generously given by the above ladies).

Cigarette Kiosk:—In charge of Mr. Campbell Henderson.

Maze, "Try Your Strength," Monkey House.

"Sign Your Name.":—A book of Signatures to be presented to H. R. H. Marie-Jose, Princess of Belgium, was in charge of Madame Grosse and Mr. S. Jastrzembski.

War Books:—Mr. C. E. Sparke kindly gave 250 "China War Books" for sale on the ground.

Design and Construction Committee:—Messrs. C. H. Godfrey and H. Ross.

Superintendent of Entrances:—Messrs. L. Hutchinson, C. E. Pearson, F. D. K. Farnan and F. Brown.

Advertising and Printing Committee:—Messrs. Simms, Bain, Mossop and Hammond.

Finance Committee:—Messrs. E. M. Ross, C. W. Porter and R. Patterson.

BELGIAN CHILDREN'S FUND

6th List

Ansac	$5.00
Anonymous J.	5.00
M. J. D.	20.00
Dod	5.00
Oliver	5.00
Nora	25.00
Frances Kelly	5.00
Marjorie Kelly	5.00
J. M. Place Remedios' Children	15.00
Shura Eveleigh	5.00
Robert Eveleigh	5.00
Dorothy Eveleigh	5.00
Henry Eveleigh	5.00
Constance	5.00
Isabel	5.00
Cecilia	5.00
Mr. and Mrs. Olin	10.00
California	5.00
Muriel and Bobby	10.00
Norman, Roberta and Stella	50.00
J. D. Clarke, Tls. 25 @ 72.2	34.63
Collection taken at Union Church Sunday School June 11	$1,339.30
and "B" Tls. 25 @ 72.2	34.63
	1,373.93
Including the following collected by:—	
Nellie Johnston	312.00
Winnie Hamlin	114.00
Connie and Mertie Richards	72.00
Cissie Mungall	62.00
Jessie Houghton	50.40
Boys' Class No. 3	50.00
Edith Grant	36.00
Ida Bauld	33.00
Rose Lobenstein	33.00
Mabel Samples	32.50
Phyllis Webster	30.00
Edith Belyea	21.40
Peggie Thomas	20.00
Edith McMurdo	16.00
Alice Bailey	14.85
Kitty Manley	12.50
Jean Van Ling	12.20
Bella Spottiswoode	12.00
Cyril Thomson	11.00
Kathleen Caulton	10.00
Grace Cumine	10.00
Clara Naftaly	9.00
Vera Naftaly	8.00
Grace Jacks	8.00
Jessie Davy	7.80
Bonella Oudney	7.10
Intermediate Christian Endeavor, American School,	7.00
Daphne Benjamin	4.00
Previously acknowledged	$1,890.37
	$5,498.98

Eric M. Ross,
Hon. Treasurer,
c/o Lowe, Bingham & Matthews,
3d, Peking Road.
Shanghai, June 13, 1916.

President Directs Assembly to Meet

(Continued from Page 1)

Affairs, Chou Tse-chi, Minister of Finance and Chang Tsung-hsiang, Minister of Education, will also resign. Only Wang Yin-tang, Minister of Interior, will then be left in the Cabinet.

The leaders of the South have allegedly asked for the punishment of the monarchists, the re-organisation of the provisional Cabinet, excluding former members of the Chou An Hui and the drafting of new regulations about the control of the Peking troops and police.

Tsai Ao Supports President

General Tsai Ao, in a telegram to President Li Yuan-hung, has assured the latter of his loyalty.

Ling Shao-to, the representative of Shantung at the Nanking conference, is expected to arrive in Peking. He is representing Tong Shao-yi, Liang Chi-chiao, Wu Ting-fang and Tang Hua-lung. A certain Mr. Chang, a delegate of General Lung Chi-kwang of Canton, is also expected. All representatives of the Southern leaders will be received in the new building of the Waichiaopu.

According to the Peking Daily News, a number of suspected political offenders, by order of President Li Yuan-hung, have been released by the court-martial.

According to the Kuo-chuan-pao, General Chang Hsun, in a telegram to the Government, has cleared himself of the reproach of aiming at the restoration of the ex-Emperor Hsuan Tung to power.

Salt Gabelle Surplus

The members of the Quintuple Syndicate were to meet yesterday with the object of devising means for paying over the available surplus of the Salt Gabelle, hitherto withheld, to the Peking Government. They will probably pay one million dollars, but from Canton, Shanghai and Tientsin remittances are also expected and the Government may receive at least three million dollars from the Gabelle.

A special financial conference of Chinese and foreign financial experts, who will be elected by the Minister of Finance, as well as the Bank of China and Bank of Communications, is to be held shortly, when the amalgamation of the Government banks will be discussed.

Chou Tse-chi, Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, Tsao Yu-lin, acting Minister of Foreign Affairs and Wang Yin-tang have been officially commissioned with the preparation of the funeral of the late President. Hsu Shih-chang, former Secretary of State, however, is unofficially carrying on the preparations.

Chen Shu-fan, former Tutuh of Independent Shensi, has been reappointed Chiangchun and acting Civil Governor, Shensi having cancelled its independence.

Lu Tsung-yu, who was on his way to Japan on a special mission, has returned to Peking, to offer sacrifices to the late President.

Canton Quiet

Canton, June 13.—The change in the office of the Chief Executive in Peking has been received here with quietness. The attitude of Tsen Chun-hsuan and General Lung Chi-kwang vis-a-vis the new situation is still not clear.

Chang Hsun's Views

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Shanghai, June 14.—In reply to a request from Reuter's Agency, asking him, in view of current rumors, to state his views on the form of government in China, General Chang Hsun says:

"This question is so grave that it is not easy to answer you, but I will reply so far as circumstances permit me. My attitude regarding the national situation is always to respect public opinion and never to be influenced by my private desires.

"My wish is for national peace and order and I do not care what kind or form of government exists in China. Moreover, the first duty of a military man is to obey the Government. Therefore, I should obey any orders of the Government under which I am working.

"This is the only answer I can give you. The rumors in the papers deserve no consideration."

President To Dr. Sun

The following is President Li's reply to Dr. Sun Yat-sen's telegram:

"Your kind telegram is received and for it accept my thanks. I regret to say that I have delayed an answer owing to my ignorance of your address. It is indeed a great pity that distresses should fall upon this country one after another. It was really against my original intention to take up this responsible office. Many times I have read your advice which I highly respect and will ever remember. I shall write your advice on my clothes and act according to it. It is my sincere hope that you will favor me with your wise suggestions so as to assist me to save this difficult situation."

Dr. Sun Aiding President

Dr. Sun Yat-sen's telegram to Chu Chih-sin in Hongkong says that as Yuan Shih-k'ai is dead and President Li Yuan-hung has succeeded him the situation is changed and therefore the revolutionary expeditionary force must be disbanded.

Another telegram to Foochow rebels says that fighting should immediately cease and all the cities occupied by the revolutionists should be restored to the government as President Li will govern the Republic according to the constitution and law.

He has also sent a similar telegram to Anhui.

Chinese Press Reports

The Shun Pao:—Mr. Wong Tah-seh will be appointed Minister of Communications.

Mr. Tong Shao-yi will be nominated as the first Premier of President Li's government, after Tuan Chi-jui's resignation.

Mr. Tsen Chuan-hsuan has wired to the government that he is working to abolish the Chung-Wu-Yuan of the independent provinces which will take him a few days more.

The Eastern Times:—The opinion of the South and the North regarding the revision of the Provisional Constitution and the National Assembly is identical.

Mr. Hsiung Hsi-ling will be appointed Minister of Finance.

Sailed from Shanghai

For London, etc.	
Ajax	May 9
Ceylon	May 26
Cyclops	June 9
City of Lincoln	May 31
Demodocus	Mar. 18
Eumaeus	Mar. 20
Fushimi Maru	Apr. 19
Gleniffer	May 17
Hirano Maru	May 3
Iyo Maru	Mar. 5
Kamo Maru	June 4
Kaga Maru	May 21
Kanagawa Maru	Apr. 2
Kitano Maru	Apr. 2
Lycaon	June 9
Merionethshire	May 11
Miyazaki Maru	Mar. 22
Monmouthshire	May 29
Neleus	Apr. 27
Ningchow	May 27
Oanfa	May 21
Pingsuey	Mar. 1
Prosteslaus	Mar. 2
Teresias	Apr. 9
Yeddo	May 5
For Marseilles, etc.	
Porthos	May 20
For Bombay	
Nagoya**	June 13
Naukin**	May 15
Novara**	May 29
For Vancouver, etc.	
Arabien	June 13
Javary	May 8
Empress of Japan	June 3
Itsukushima Maru	June 13
Kamakura Maru	May 21
Kenkon Maru	May 4
Nanking Maru	Apr. 29
Shidzuoka Maru	Apr. 30
For New York	
Bloemfontein	May 27
City of Baroda	Mar. 6
G. W. Fenwick	May 1
Netherby Hall	Apr. 25
St. Patrick	Feb. 27
Tsushima Maru	June 10
For San Francisco, etc.	
Bessie Dollar	May 10
Cacique	June 5
Canada Maru	June 1
Floridian	May 27
Richmond	June 7
Shinyo Maru	June 2
Tenyo Maru	May 19
Yucatan	May 18

**With English Mail.

Vessels To Arrive

	Sailed	*Due
FROM LONDON, ETC.		
Agamemnon		July 22
Antilochus	Apr. 21	June 21
Atreus	Apr. 29	June 30
Atsuta Maru	May 6	June 27
Carnarvonshire		June 20
Glengyle		July 25
Hitachi Maru	May 20	July 11
Knight Companion	June 3	Aug. 15
Mishima Maru	Apr. 22	June 15
Nankin**		July 6
Nellore**	Apr. 15	June 22
Pingsuey	May 27	July 27
Prosteslaus		Aug. 3
Phemius	Apr. 28	June 29
Priam	May 6	July 6
Radnorshire		July 10
Somali**	May 27	July 10
Suwa Maru	May 6	June 22
Telamon	May 13	July 13
FROM SYDNEY		
Empire	May 17	June 15
FROM VANCOUVER, ETC.		
Awa Maru	May 30	June 27
Empress of Asia	May 19	June 17
Empress of Russia		July 15
Monteagle	May 31	July 1
FROM NEW YORK		
Bolton Castle		June 25
City of Oran		Aug. 1
City of Bombay	Mar. 10	June 22
Eurybates	Mar. 2	June 20
St. Bede		June 17
Sanuki Maru	Mar. 25	June 20
FROM CHRISTIANIA		
Bandon	Feb. 25	June 16
Fionia		July 1
Nippon	Apr. 24	June 15
FROM SAN FRANCISCO, ETC.		
China	May 20	June 26
Georgian	May 24	June 22
Hazel Dollar		June 28
Kiyo Maru	May 18	June 18
Mexico Maru	June 15	July 11
Persia Maru	May 27	June 30
Tacoma Maru	May 4	June 15
Tenyo Maru		July 21
FROM MARSEILLES		
Amazone	June 11	July 14
Athos	June 25	July 28
Atlantique	May 28	June 30
Paul Lecat	May 14	June 16
FROM CALCUTTA		
Japan (B.-I)	June 5	June 25

* Due date is approximate.
**Transhipment from Colombo.

Passengers Departed

Per C.N. s.s. Ngankin for Nanking:—Mr. and Mrs. Hunter. For Kiukiang:—Mr. and Mrs. Hide and two children. For Hankow:—Miss Grimes, Messrs. E. Byrne and G. L. Wilson. For Kiangyin:—Mr. E. W. Turner.

Per C.N. s.s. Anhui for Hongkong:—Mr. A. C. Briesterfield.

Launch Services

TOMORROW

The tender conveying departing passengers and mails to the S.M.R. s.s. Kobe Maru will leave the Customs jetty at 9.30 a.m.

The tender conveying departing passengers and mails to the R.V.F. s.s. Poltava will leave the Customs jetty at 3 p.m.

The tender Alexandra, conveying departing passengers and mails to the R.M. s.s. Empress of Asia will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. and 9 p.m.

Siccawei Weather Report

13.—Barometric maximum in Japan. Low pressures all over China and Indo-China. Very variable breezes at sea. Oppressive that at Shanghai. Thunderstorm and showers in the evening.

14.—The weather clears up at Shanghai, with a little cooler temperature. Pressure still below the average. Southerly breezes.

Meteorological Readings

Wednesday, June 14, 1916.

WEATHER.	4 a.m.	9 a.m.
Bar. at Centg., mm	758.04	758.22
" " inches	29.53	29.54
Variation mm. for 24 h	†0.92	†0.93
Variation mm. for 12 h	†1.65	-0.72
Wind Direction	SE	SE
Wind Kilom per hour	14	17
Wind Miles	8.7	10.6
Temperature Cen	23.2	30.0
Temperature Fahr	73.8	86.0
Humidity: co	84	73
Nebulosity: 5-10	7	3
Rainfall mm	–	–
Rainfall inches	–	–

Voelkel & Schroeder, A.-G.
37, Nanking Road
Shanghai.

CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS
TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE
TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)
November 1st, 1915, and until further notice

Mail 3	Mail 5	Miles			Mail 102	Mail 4
8.30	16.35	0	dep. Peking	arr.	8.44	18.53
11.25	9.10		arr. Tientsin-Central	dep.	5.08	15.58
11.35	19.17	82	dep. Tientsin-Central	arr.	5.03	15.53
					Mond. & Thursd.	
11.45	19.25		arr. Tientsin-East	dep.	4.55	15.45

Mail 102	Mail 2				Mail 1	Mail 101
Sund. & Wed.	Fridays					
9.35	0.01	0	dep. Mukden	arr.	21.00	19.27
Mond. & Thursd.						
4.45	18.27		arr. Tientsin-East	dep.	1.25	1.25
4.55	18.34	434	dep. Tientsin-East	arr.	1.10	1.10
					Thursd.	Tuesd. & Saturd.
5.03	18.41		arr. Tientsin-Central	dep.	1.01	1.01

Local 5	Mail 3				Mail 4	Local 6
7.30	12.30	0	dep.	Tientsin-East arr.	15.32	19.56
7.40	12.40	2.71	arr.	Tientsin-Central dep.	15.22	19.46
8.00	13.00		dep.	Tientsin-Central arr.	15.02	19.26
11.48	16.30	78	dep.	Tsangchow dep.	11.57	15.23
15.12	19.38	149	dep.	Tsechow dep.	9.17	12.13
18.16	22.41		arr.	Tsinanfu dep.	6.30	9.00
7						8
7.30	23.01	221	dep.	Tsinanfu arr.	6.10	17.42
10.09	1.28	266	dep.	Taianfu dep.	3.56	15.12
12.30	3.49	319	arr.	Yenchowfu dep.	1.04	12.41
12.45	3.59		dep.	Yenchowfu arr.	0.54	12.26
15.36	6.55	378	dep.	Lincheng dep.	22.08	10.02
17.46	9.03		arr.	Hsuchowfu dep.	19.35	7.40
9						10
6.00	9.23	421	dep.	Hsuchowfu arr.	19.15	21.50
11.30	13.18		arr.	Pengpu dep.	14.52	15.25
11.50	13.23	523	dep.	Pengpu arr.	14.42	14.18
18.02	17.07	601	dep.	Chuchow dep.	11.11	8.51
19.53	18.23	662	arr.	Pukow dep.	9.45	6.50

Exp.	Exp.				Exp.	Fast
			dep. Nanking Ferry	Shanghai arr.	7.05	
23.00	23.00	0	dep. Nanking	Nanking dep.	7.00	15.04
7.00	7.00	193	arr. Shanghai	Line dep.	23.00	7.35

Yenchowfu-Tsiningchow Branch Line					Lincheng-Tsochuang Branch Line				
8.45	14.00	dep. Yenchowfu	arr.	7.18	11.48	11.20	17.3	dep. Lincheng	arr. 8.08	14.38
9.48	15.03	arr. Tsiningchow	dep.	6.15	10.45	12.28	18.28	arr. Tsochuang	dep. 7.00	13.30

Application for sleeping accommodation at $5.00 per berth should, at the earliest possible moment, be made to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic-Inspectors at Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Hsuchowfu or Pukow.

By Order,
Tientsin, November 1915. THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE.

Shanghai To Nanking—Up (Main Line) **Nanking To Shanghai—Down**

STATIONS.	1 Fast R	3 Local	5 3 & 4 Class	7 Local	9 Express R	11 Local	13 Local	15 Night Express R.S.
	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
SHANGHAI NORTH ..dep.	7.35		9.00	10.30	1.05	3.45	5.30	11.00
Nansigan..	8.03		9.31	10.56	1.26	4.06	6.00	
Kunshan	8.53		10.33	11.52		4.54	7.00	A.M.
SOOCHOW arr.	9.40		11.34	12.48	2.37	5.49	8.05	1.00
dep.	9.50		11.44		2.45	5.59		1.10
WUSIH .. arr.	10.40		12.56		3.27	7.03		2.09
dep.	10.50		1.03		3.37	7.08		2.19
CHANGCHOW arr.	11.40		2.05		4.16	8.07		3.14
dep.	11.50	6.00	2.13		4.25			3.24
TANYANG .. arr.	12.45	8.00	3.19		5.10			
dep.	12.48	8.03	3.22		5.11			4.11
CHINKIANG arr.	1.25	9.02	4.14		5.41			4.21
dep.	1.33	9.02	4.24		5.51			5.14
NANKING .. arr.	3.04	11.00	6.15		7.00			5.24
Nanking Ferry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7.00
								*7.05

STATIONS.	2 Fast R	4 Local	6 Local	8 3 & 4 Class	10 Express R	12 Local	14 Local	16 Night Express R.S.
	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Nanking Ferry ..dep.	..			..	..			..
NANKING .. ..dep.	7.30			8.25	1.20		3.50	11.00
CHINKIANG.. arr.	8.57			10.23	2.37		5.49	A.M. 0.46
dep.	9.07			10.33	2.47		5.59	1.00
TANYANG .. arr.	9.46			11.24	3.20		6.50	
dep.	9.49			11.27	3.21		6.53	
CHANGCHOW arr.	10.47			12.48	4.08		8.00	2.53
dep.	10.57		7.15	1.05	4.19			3.16
WUSIH .. arr.	11.48		8.14	2.19	4.59			4.11
dep.	11.56		8.24	2.29	5.09			4.21
SOOCHOW .. arr.	12.47		9.22	3.42	5.54			5.14
dep.	12.57	7.35	9.41	3.52	6.04	2.40		5.24
Kunshan	1.41	8.25	10.40	4.56		3.25		
Nansiang	2.03	8.39	11.50	5.59		4.00		6.41
SHANGHAI NORTH ..arr.	2.56	9.55	12.18	6.27	7.35	4.30		7.00

R. Restaurant Cars S. Sleeping Cars
*Connects at Tientsin with the Peking-Mukden and through Siberian Service.

Woosung to Shanghai—Up (Branch Line) **Shanghai to Woosung—Down**

	31	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
WOOSUNG FORTS ..dep.	7.00	8.20	10.45	13.10	14.40	16.10	18.10	21.30
KIANGWAN ..	7.27	8.47	11.12	13.37	15.07	16.37	18.37	21.57
SHANGHAI NORTH ..arr.	7.35	8.55	11.20	13.45	15.15	16.45	18.45	22.05

	32	34	36	38	40	42	44	46
SHANGHAI NORTH ..dep.	6.30	7.40	10.05	12.15	14.00	15.30	17.25	19.45
KIANGWAN ..	6.31	7.51	10.16	12.26	14.11	15.41	17.36	19.56
WOOSUNG FORTS ..arr.	6.56	8.15	10 40	12.50	14 35	16.05	18.00	20.20

LIGHT TYPE A.M. DARK TYPE P.M

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY

ABRIDGED TIME TABLE IN FORCE FROM THE 1st NOVEMBER, 1915.

MAIN LINE.

SHANGHAI TO ZAH KOU. "DOWN" **ZAH KOU TO SHANGHAI. "UP"**

STATIONS	TIMES 2 Local Mixed a.m.	4 Fast a.m.	6 Slow a.m.	8 Coolie Goods a.m.	10 Express p.m.	12 Local Mixed p m.
Shanghai South ..dep.		8.00	8.55	10.15	3.30	4.20
Sung Kiang .. arr.		8.52	10.01	11.24	4.13	5.46
dep.		8.55	10.06	11.40	4.15	5.56
Ka Shai ..		9.49	11.07	1.02	5.00	7.10
Ka Shing .. arr.		10.11	11.35	1.33	5.19	7.40
dep.	7.30	10.19	11.45	1.46	5.29	
Yeh Zah .. arr.	8.24	10.56	12.27	2.37	5.56	
dep.	8.40	10.58	12.31	2.39	5.58	
Chang An ..	9.38	11.33	1.17	3.55	6.25	
Hangchow .. arr.	11.18	12.28	2.30	5.32	7.00	
dep.	11.30	12.38	2.42	5.47	7.24	
Zah Kou .. arr.	11.55	12.57	3.05	6.20	7.40	

STATIONS	TIMES 1 Local Mixed a.m.	3 Fast a.m.	5 Slow a.m.	7 Coolie Goods a.m.	9 Express p.m.	11 Local Mixed p.m.
Zah Kou .. dep.		7.20	8 20	9.25	3.10	3.50
Hangchow .. arr.		7.44	8.45	9.58	3.26	4.18
dep.		7.55	8.55	10.13	3.36	4.25
Chang An ..		8.52	10.11	12.15	4.22	5.48
Yeh Zah .. arr.		9.25	10.54	1.15	4.47	6.37
dep.		9.32	11.01	1.50	4.53	6.47
Ka Shing .. arr.		10 09	11.43	2.45	5.22	7.38
dep.	7 40	10.12	11.55	3.01	5.26	
Ka Shai ..	8.18	10.36	12.20	3.37	5.47	
Sung Kiang .. arr.	9.33	11.29	1.26	4.48	6.30	
dep.	10.02	11.32	1.31	4.58	6.32	
Shanghai South .. arr.	11.22	12.25	2.38	6.07	7.15	

KIANGSHOO BRANCH LINE

KON ZEN CHIAO TO ZAH KOU **ZAH KOU TO KON ZEN CHIAO**

STATIONS	14 a.m.	16 a.m.	18 a.m.	20 p.m.	22 p.m.	24 p.m.
Kon Zen Chiao .. dep.	7.40	10.10	11.50	1.25	3.05	6.35
Kon Shang Hsu .. arr.	7.53	10.23	12.03	1.38	3.18	6.48
dep.	8.04	10.30	12.05	1.40	3.19	6.50
Hangchow .. arr.	8.13	10.40	12.15	1.50	3.29	7.00
dep.	8.21				3.40	
Zah Kou .. arr.	8.46				4.10	

STATIONS	13 a.m.	15 a.m.	17 p.m.	19 p.m.	21 p.m	23 p.m.
Zah Kou .. dep.	9.10				5.10	
Hangchow .. arr.	9.19				5.33	
dep.	9.24	10.55	12.35	2.10	5.42	7.15
Kon Shang Hsu .. arr.	9.34	11.05	12.45	2.20	5.52	7.25
dep.	9 37	11.12	12.47	2.25	5.56	7.28
Kon Zen Chiao .. arr.	9.50	11.25	1.00	2.38	6.09	7.41

Light Type A.M. Dark Type P.M.

Auctions

Business and Official Notices

A. LANDAU & Co.

(Swiss Establishment)

Have been favoured with instructions from

The Concerned

To sell at

No. 8b MILLER ROAD

ON

Saturday, the 17th inst.

at 10 a.m.

All Superior Household Furniture and Effects

Mirror-back Hat Stand, Axminster Carpet, Tientsin Carpet, Rugs, Sideboard, Dinner Waggon, Table and Chairs, Jardinieres, Silver Cabinet, Single and Double Bedsteads, Mirror-door Wardrobes, Dressing Table, Washstand, Brass Fenders, Coal Scuttle, Brass Fire Irons Drawing Room Suite, Overmantels, Curtains, Sofa, Arm Chairs, Pictures, Vases and a lot of E. P. Ware, such as Forks, Knives, Spoons, etc., etc.

1 Sporting Gun (nearly new)

On View Friday, 16th inst. Catalogues on premises.

10093

A. LANDAU & Co.

(Swiss Establishment)

Have been favoured with instructions from

The Concerned

To sell

At No. 2056 North Szechuen Road

Opposite the Singer Sewing Machine Company

ON

Monday, the 19th June,

at 10 a.m.

All the Stock-in-Trade and Fixtures of this STORE

Comprising;—

Shirts, Collars, Ties, Perfumes, Socks, Combs, Underwear, Singlets, Mirrors, and Show Cases,

ALSO

A long line of

Household Furniture

On View Sunday, the 18th instant. Catalogues on the premises.

10092-J-18

LATEST MODES

MME. PRONAY

Ladies' Dress Maker

34 Nanking Road

9982-J.15.

The Shanghai Chemical Laboratory

No. 4 Canton Road

SILBERMAN'S DRAPERY AND OUTFITTING STORES

No. 1-B Broadway

(Opposite Astor House)

TENNIS RACKETS **JACQUES** TENNIS BALLS

Just landed, supplies of the above for season 1916. The combination of highest quality and strength with perfect balance, are the outstanding features of

JACQUES RACKETS

Obtainable at

SILBERMAN'S

MAKE YOUR OFFICE COOLER

A Supply of "Elephant Head" Pilsener

Will Make Your Office Seem Cooler

"HIRANO" MINERAL WATER

Is Pure

Garner, Quelch & Co.

In The United States Court For China

Estate of Matthew A. Bassity, Deceased.

Pursuant to an order of said court notice is hereby given that a hearing will be had on a petition, filed by the administrators in the above entitled estate praying for an order approving their final account authorizing distribution and the final discharge of the administrators, on Tuesday, June 20th, 1916, in the session hall of the United States Court for China.

EARL B. ROSE,
Clerk of Court.

10105 J 15

FOR SALE

TWO Hotel Baggage Waggons. Also one pair of horses, and one pair of ponies.

Apply

CENTRAL STORES, LIMITED,
Astor House Hotel.

10096 J 16

Maison de Modes

8a Astor House Block

Special Sale

OF

Millinery

NOW ON

Startling Reductions

10074-J-15

Reduced Prices

"Potosi" Electro-plated Ware and Cutlery

	Per Doz.
Table Spoons and Forks	$4.50
Dessert ,, ,, ,,	3.50
Tea Spoons	1.50
Dessert Knives (Ivory handles)	8.00
,, ,, (Ivorine ,,)	5.00

Walter Dunn & Co.

A. 133 Szechuen Road,
Telephone No. 805.

"Quick Service and Efficient Service"

That's Our Motto

Why not send your car to us to be repaired? We don't delay the work and, furthermore, it is well done, for we have a Staff of Competent Mechanics, under the direction of skilled foreigners.

H. S. Honigsberg & Co.

TEL. WEST 1234

TSINGTAU, NORTH CHINA

The Finest Summer Resort in the Far East

Grand Strand Hotel

(Formerly Strand Hotel),

Grand Hotel, Grand Hotel Annex

Beautiful Sandy Beach, Splendid Sea Bathing, Golf, Tennis, Deep Sea Fishing.

Excursions to Battle Fields, Good Roads, Lovely cenery, Race Course and Golf Links adjoin Hotel (Hotel guests have the privilege of the Golf Links). Unexcelled Cuisine, Highest Comforts, Moderate Charges.

For all information, please apply to T. HERLIHY, Manager.

Unzen Hot Springs

(NEAR NAGASAKI)

Best Summer Resort in the Far East.

YUMEI HOTEL

Charges moderate. Suitable for families.

A large and cool Dining Hall has been added.

This year being tenth anniversary of establishment of the Hotel, special consideration will be shown to visitors.

9904

For the Benefit of War Work Done at the Indigent Women's Work Room

There will be an EXHIBITION of

Mrs. Merriman's

OLD JAPANESE PRINTS

at 15 Ferry Road, on Thursday and Friday,

June 15 and 16, from 4 to 7

Admission **$1.00** Tea and Ices free

10,098 J 14,15,16

H. G. WALKER

1-A Jinkee Road

Ores, Minerals, Metals, Industrial Chemicals and Commodities.

CAUSTIC SODA

now ready for delivery

Will Buy—Large Tonnage

ANTIMONY ORE

9823

Swedish East Asiatic Co., Ltd.

Regular Steamship service between Sweden and China.

Shanghai Agents:

The Ekman Foreign Agencies, Limited.

THE CENTRAL GARAGE CO., LTD.

2A, JINKEE ROAD

CARS FOR HIRE

Prompt Service Day and Night.

Telephone 3809.

The Dominion Rubber Company, Limited

AT a meeting of Directors, held on the 18th May, 1916, it was decided to declare an Interim Dividend at the rate of Fifty Tael Cents per share, to be paid on and after 15th June, 1916, to Shareholders on record on that date.

Notice is hereby given that the Share Register and Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 6th to the 15th June, 1916, both days inclusive.

By order of the Directors,
MEYER AND MEASOR,
General Managers and Secretaries.

9799

O. D. RASMUSSEN, D.O.

OPTOMETRIST AND OPTICIAN

1A JINKEE ROAD.

9978

Keep Cool!

By using "Sanitary" Cellular Cloth ng.

New Shipment per s/s "Idomenous" just received at

HILL & CO'S.

129 North Soochow Road

Next to General Hospital

Made up in shirts, Underwear and Pyjamas, also by the yard.

Amusement Advertising will be found on Page 9

S. Moutrie and Co., Ltd.

THE Seventeenth Annual General Meeting of Shareholders in Messrs. S. Moutrie & Co., Ltd., will be held at the office of the Company on Monday, 26th June, 1916, at 5 p.m.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from Tuesday, 20th June, to Monday, 26th June, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
FRED. J. HINTON,
Secretary.

10113

SPONGES.

The Palace Hotel Barber at the corner of the Bund and Nanking Road is showing the finest collection of large Honeycomb Sponges at $2 each. The price of equal quality is $6 at any other store in town.

10071 J 18

The Chemor United Rubber Co., Ltd.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at a Meeting of the Board of Directors held on Tuesday, 16th May, 1916, it was decided to pay an Interim Dividend of 10 Tael Cents per share on the Capital of the Company, on To-day, 15th June, 1916, to shareholders on record on that date. The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 6th June to 15th June, 1916, both days inclusive

By Order of the Board of Directors.
R. N. TRUMAN & CO.
Secretaries & Managers.

Dated, 18th May, 1916.
13 Nanking Road, Shanghai.

9777

RUSSIAN VOLUNTEER FLEET

Reduced Fares for Summer Months

THE passenger tariff of the Russian Volunteer Fleet's First-class Express Steamers has been reduced to:—

From Shanghai to Nagasaki.

1 Class **$30.**—Return **$45.**
2 Class **$20.**—Return **$30.**

Splendid accommodation, extra large well aired cabins and excellent cuisine.

Steamers leave Shanghai every Friday afternoon, arriving at Nagasaki Sunday daylight.

Steamers leave Nagasaki every Monday evening, arriving at Shanghai Wednesday daylight.

For further information apply to:—
M. A. MORDUCOVITCH,
Agent, 1 The Bund.

9781

FINANCIAL

WANTED, loan of $500, repayable in monthly instalments. Good interest. Applicant absolutely reliable. Apply to Box 418. THE CHINA PRESS.

10102 J 16

WE CAN arrange loans from Tls 1,000 to Tls. 1,000,000 on first class real estate security. China Realty Company, Ltd.

9960 J 31

TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has considerable experience in legal, consulate, syndicate, journalistic, commercial and official translation work, undertakes translation in English and Chinese of agreements petitions, letters, legal documents advertisements, and commercial documents, etc. Please apply to Chang Nieh-yun, c-o 1-a, Peking Road, or P.D., 131, Haining Road opposite West End Lane.

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE

14-15, Quinsan Gardens

Comfortable Rooms with full board. Good table. Centrally situated facing the Gardens.

Telephone 3482 9408

Nos. 8 and 11 Quinsan Gardens TO LET

for the summer, one room with bathroom and all comforts

10070

CONNAUGHT HOUSE, 3 Minghong Road. Furnished room to let, facing south, with bathroom attached. With or without board. Central location. 'Phone 2650.

10110 J 21

TO LET, furnished, two rooms with bath, facing south, in a detached modern residence in the best part of Western district Only neutral or German gentleman need apply Breakfast and supper may be arranged. Apply to Box 392, THE CHINA PRESS.

10046 J 17

TO LET, from first July, furnished flat two rooms, bathroom and kitchen), near Race Course. Apply to Box 393, THE CHINA PRESS.

10047 e.o.d. 15

WESTERN DISTRICT to let, at 61 Carter Road, exceptionally cool house; comfortably furnished bed-sitting room, facing south, large verandah, also smaller room, bathrooms attached. Garden, tennis, telephone. Tram-station. Excellent cuisine. Terms moderate.

10000

APARTMENTS WANTED

WANTED by bachelor, independent cool room or small flat, furnished, no board. Apply, giving full particulars, to Box 420, THE CHINA PRESS.

10106 J 17

SITUATIONS WANTED

YOUNG PORTUGUESE, with considerable local experience in accounts and general office work, and now employed as bookkeeper, wishes a change of position. Can take charge of a set of books. First-class references. Apply to Box 412, THE CHINA PRESS.

10086 J 16

HOUSES TO LET

BROADWAY TERRACE, 5-roomed houses in Broadway. Apply to 10, Yangtszepoo Road.

10111

TO LET, furnished, housekeeping flat, near English and French trams. Western district. Rent 35 Taels month. Apply to Box 409, THE CHINA PRESS.

10085 J 16

FURNISHED, five-roomed house for rent or for sale, very good location in French town, three bedrooms, tile bathrooms, kitchens and pantry, drawing room and dining-room, all fitted complete, servants' quarters in rear. Flush toilets, hot and cold water. Apply to Box 414, THE CHINA PRESS.

10089 J 16

MOKANSHAN, furnished house for rent to ally or neutral. Near swimming pool. Apply to Box 408, THE CHINA PRESS.

10081 J 15

NO. 65 Route Vallon, near French Park; containing three rooms on ground-floor, four bedrooms, three tiled bathrooms with porcelain tubs, lavatories and flush closets, hot water installation, tiled kitchen and pantry, four servants' rooms, garden, tennis, etc House will be decorated to suit tenants. Apply at No. 75 Route Vallon. Telephone, West 169, or China Realty Co, Ltd.

10080 J 30

TO LET, 6-roomed house, central. Cheap rental. Fittings must be taken over. Furniture optional Apply to Box 404, THE CHINA PRESS

10076 J 15

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED, good first violin and 'cello or first violin only. Apply Restaurant R. N., 14, Astor Road.

10112 J 17

WANTED, a young man as assistant to factory manager, living quarters and food will be provided at factory. Apply by letter only, giving particulars of age, previous experience, if any, and nationality to 3 e, Peking Road, The A. Butler Cement Tile Works, Ltd., Agents and General Managers, Middleton & Co. (Shanghai), Ltd.

10073 J 18

WANTED: Lady physician for hospital during present physician's furlough. Address, Dr. Robbins, Chinkiang.

10032 T.F

Exchange and Mart

FOR SALE at L. Moore's auction, today, one motor-cycle 2 h.p., free engine, single cylinder. in perfect working order.

10095 J 15

FOR SALE: One or two genuine Coventry-made Premier motor-cycles, 3½ h.p., single or 3-speed gear; highly suitable for side-car work. Also a couple of second-hand machines. All at bargain prices. Apply to Box 324, THE CHINA PRESS.

10107 J T.F.

WANTED; second-hand Lieber's codes. Apply to Box 421, THE CHINA PRESS.

10108 J 17

WANTED. Side-car for motor-cycle. Also head-lights. State lowest price to Box 422, THE CHINA PRESS.

10109 J 17

POLICE-DOGS. Airedale terriers. with A-1 pedigree, six weeks old, Taels 30 and 35 each. Father is a trained police dog. Apply to Box 419, THE CHINA PRESS.

10103

FOR SALE, one 6-cylinder, high-speed, oil engine 75/85 h.p., quite new. For particulars, apply to Box 410, THE CHINA PRESS.

10084 J 20

FOR SALE, small pocket automatic pistol (Mauser), 10 shot, in excellent condition, little used. Complete, with two spare clips, leather holster and fifty cartridges. $65. Apply to Box 416, THE CHINA PRESS.

10091 J 16

WANTED: well-trained pointer, shot over at least one season; also a pointer dog about one year old. Apply to Box 415, THE CHINA PRESS.

10090 J 16

FOR SALE, a few treadle sewing machines, prices from $30 to $50. Apply to Singer's Sales Dept. 474 Nanking Road. Phone 2736.

10082 J 18

WANTED, three motor-cars, second-hand, 5 or 6 seaters, in good condition Apply to Box 402 THE CHINA PRESS.

10068 J 15

FOR SALE. A Comet motor-cycle in perfect running order. Price $260 Apply to Box 406, THE CHINA PRESS.

10078 J 15

FOR SALE. 3-A Autographic Kodak, with carrying case. Almost new. $40. Apply to Box 413, THE CHINA PRESS.

10087 J 20